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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 189 BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 10. 1934 TWELVE PAGES

ROOSEVELT TRIES NEW "BOOST" POLICY

President's Latest Silver Code

WHITE METAL NATIONALISED IN U. S.

Ninety Days' Grace To Owners; All Deal In Futures Suspended

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

President Roosevelt has Nationalised Silver.

With the object of nationalising Silver, Mr. Roosevelt has issued instructions that all silver must be delivered to mints within ninety days.

Exempted from this order are foreign and domestic silver coins, silver ore, silver owned by foreign Governments and foreign central banks and silver in fabricated articles.

Mr. Morgenthau says that nationalisation is necessary owing to the rising cost of new silver, and because the Treasury cannot pay over 50 cents per ounce for the metal.

Following the announcement of Government's intentions, commodity exchange suspended trading in silver futures.

The Mint price of silver has been fixed at 50.01 cents per ounce.

Mints deduct as seignorage sixtyone eight-twenty-fifth per cent, returning to the depositor silver certificates or other currency equivalent in monetary value of the remainder.

The order does no affect domestic silver mined since December 21 which may be still deliver to mints under the Presidential proclamation of that date.

PRICE "BOOST"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

President Roosevelt's silver nationalisation proclamation declares that the United States policy is that the proportion of silver to gold in the United States monetary stocks should be increased with the ultimate objective of maintaining one-fourth thereof in silver.

The Treasury shall maintain full silver backing in respect of certificates issued.

Silver certificates have been declared legal tender for public and private debts; they are redeemable on demand in standard dollars.

The preamble to the Declaration says that the President finds it necessary to assist the increasing and stabilising of domestic prices and protect the United States foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies.—Reuter.

DOLLAR DOWN

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Brokers are surprised at the President's order, but point out that it marks the beginning of the official silver campaign.

They recognise that considerable stocks will be taken off the market. Some opine there will be two prices for silver., one world price and other United States' price. This has previously happened in the case of gold.

The immediate effect of the announcement on the Foreign exchange market was a sharp fall in Dollar from 5.05 to 5.08 as the announcement revived the fears of the United States inflation.—Reuter.

LIMITATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

The Secretary to Agriculture is studying the Production Limitation Provisions on basic agricultural commodities, notably cotton and grains indicating the possible drastic revisions for the next season. The Treasury institutes the strictest control over Silver imports.

SHIPMENTS OF SILVER TO U. S. A.

Consular Invoices Will Be Required In Future

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

Mr. Morgenthau has announced that hereafter consular invoices will be required for shipments of silver to the United States exceeding 100 dollars value. Certain exceptions will be made.—Reuter's Special.

ANTI-WAR SONG LEADS TO VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION

Music Hall Sensation In Geneva

(Special Cable.)

GENEVA, Aug. 9.

The woman star artiste's political songs at the Music Hall started violent disorder in which prominent members of the audience took a hand. It is undersood that the artiste had been engaged on a Socialist, anti-Fascist tour and her musical numbers inspired forcible overthrow of the Capitalist system.

While singing anti-War songs, Leon Nicole, the Socialist President of the Canton and Minister of Justice told the Fascist interrupters to be quiet. When they refused Nicole struck the leader and had him ejected from the theatre.

Shortly afterwards Nicole espied Fabre, Editor of "La Suisse" the foremost French-Swiss Conservative Paper, whom he apparently suspected to be organising the demonstration and order his his arrest. Fabre was later released. He has decided to sue Nicole.

SIR JOHN ANDERSON FOR LONDON

CALCUTTA, August 9.

Governor Sir John Anderson accompanied by Miss Anderson and Miss Mackenzie left for Bombay this afternoon 'en routt' to London. Sir John Woodhead officiates as the Governor.—A. P.

NEW GERMAN AMNESTY LAW

Hitler Does Not Fear "Slander" Any More

BERLIN, Aug. 9.

A law is being issued to-night granting general amnesty and limited amnesty to certain groups of political offenders. This is interpreted as meaning that Government has no misgivings concerning the result of the plebiscite on August 19, ratifying the fusion of the offices the Reichs-President and the Chancellor.

Under the amnesty all persons imprisoned for slandering Herr Hitler will be released as also all those whose sentences do not exceed six months' imprisonment and 1,000 marks fine for the first offence.

The amnesty does not apply to high treason, betrayal of military secrets, attempted murder and similar offences.

Regulations concerning protective arrest will be revised and minor offenders released while the cases of other arrested in connection with the Roehm affair on June 30 will be reviewed.—Reuter's Special.

WILL GOVT. RELEASE JAWAHAR?

Short Notice Question In Council Of State

SIMLA, August 9.

Mr. Mathura Prasad Mehrotra, Member of the Council of State has tabled the following short-notice questions;—

(1) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the telegram published in the "Hindustan Times" of August 8 intimating serious illness of Mrs. Kamla Nehru?

(2) Is the Government aware that she is suffering from pleurisy and receiving temperature of 104 degrees?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to see its way to release Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to give him chance to attend his wife?—United Press.

Babe Born With Horns!

JAIPUR, (By Mail.)

That a baby possessed horns and stood up on its legs immediately after its birth are things which can hardly be believed.

But these are the facts contained in a story which comes from Mohanpura village in Jaipur State.

It is stated that a woman gave birth to a male child with a black face, dark hair on his head, two horns over his ears—each not less than two inches and a half in length.

Immediately after birth, the child stood on his legs, which took his parents by surprise, and remained in that position for some time sucking at his thumb. The child lived for about 19 hours, and at the approach of his death is stated to have stood up again, opened his eyes, given a loud shriek and died instantaneously.—A.P.

DOMINIONS AND EMPIRE GAMES

LONDON, Aug. 9.

It has been decided at the Empire Games Council Meeting regarding the next games, to circularise all the Dominions in regard to their willingness to hold the Games at the same time pointing out that the costs and responsibilities which would have to be necessarily incurred.

Replies have been asked for, at the latest by August 1, 1935.

Thus the venue of the next games will be decided shortly after the date before the meeting of the Council of Olympics at Berlin in 1936.—Reuter.

MAHATMA WILL PULL THROUGH THIS ORDEAL

NAUSEA DISAPPEARS

Drs. Hope He Will Come Out Without Serious Injury To Health

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 9.

That Mahatma Gandhi is standing his fast remarkably well at the end of the third day despite the weak state of his health, is the view expressed by the Doctors who examine him daily.

While they they are not prepared to hazard any opinion as to the successful termination of the fast without complications, the progress so far made has led them to hope that Gandhiji will terminate his fast without any serious or permanent damage to his health.

On examination this evening they found both his heart and pulse much better than they were on the first day of the fast. The feeling of nausea which made its appearance early this morning appears to have been temporary as it has not appeared again and Gandhiji is able to take as much as two pounds of water by 5 p.m.

Doctors Sahani, Sherlekar and Waradpande examined Mahatma Gandhi this evening and issued the following bulletin:

"We examined Mahatma Gandhi this evening. To-day is the third day of his fast. His heart, pulse and general condition continue to be satisfactory. The little feeling of nausea which he had at 4 in the morning was temporary."—A. P.

HAVE YOU JOINED THE CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE?
HUNDREDS HAVE BECOME MEMBERS?
WHY NOT YOU?
BOMBAY HAS GOT THE UNIQUE PRIVILEGE OF HOLDING THE 48TH SESSION OF THE CONGRESS MAKE IT A SUCCESS

MAHATMA PASSES RESTLESS NIGHT

WARDHAGANJ, August 9.

The evening prayers in the Ashram yesterday were very impressive, and an atmosphere of serenity, solemnity and discipline pervaded. It was obvious that everyone was exerting his best to give mental food and strength to the Mahatma, though the condition of his health need not cause any anxiety.

Gandhiji has been advised by the Doctors not to exert himself and he is, therefore, conserving his energy by making minimum movements.

Mahatmaji passed a restless night, and had only a few hours' sleep and that too not sound. He has become extremely weak and will be examined at 9-30 this morning.

ANSARI'S CABLE.

Dr. M.A. Ansari, now at London, has sent a cable to Gandhiji expressing deep concern about his health.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has sent the following telegram to Gandhiji:—

"I hope, you are maintaining strength. Wish you safe completion of your fast."—United Press

MARKETING OF SUGAR

Calcutta Conference Discusses Formation Of Board

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The conference of the representatives of 85 sugar factories, which re-assembled to-day, resolved that in the event of factories representing 75 per cent. or more of total sugar production of the United Provinces, Bihar and Bengal joining, a Central Sugar Marketing Board be established, consisting of one representative of each of the factories joining the Sugar Marketing Organisation.—United Press.

SIRDAR VALLABHBHAI

Laid Up With Fever

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President of the Indian National Congress since his return from the Congress Working Committee meeting at Benares, has been laid up with fever, cold and gastritic troubles.

Since the last two days, he has been confined to bed with an attack of fever his temperature running up to 103 degrees on an occasion. The doctors who examined him are of opinion that he needs complete rest, and have forbidden him from seeing visitors.

KARNATAK LEADERS TO SEE SARDAR

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Aug. 9.

It is understood that Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Sjt. Rangarao Divakar are proceeding to Bombay shortly to place all facts about Karnatak before Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and to take his advice on measures to be taken for relief.

Meanwhile, it is understood, arrangements have been made, to distribute sustenance relief among the distressed.

MALAVIYA-ANEY PARTY

Congressmen Can Join It Says Sardar Patel

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

In response to numerous enquiries from different parts of India as to whether ordinary members of the Congress Committees as well as members of the Congress Executive Bodies can join the new Nationalits Party, Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel, President of the Indian National Congress, has intimated that he cannot object to the ordinary members of the Congress Committee joining the Nationalist Party, but members of the Congress Executive cannot join it.—United Press.

PLOT TO MURDER BENGAL GOVERNOR?

Special Tribunal To Try Cases Of 7 Suspects

CALCUTTA, August 9.

Seven accused in the Darjeeling Lebong Shooting Outrage, including Miss Amiya Majumdar, were produced yesterday before Mr. M. M. Ghose, Deputy Magistrate, when charges against them of conspiracy, abetment of murder, attempt to murder and offences under the Arms Act, were read out to them by the Magistrate.

From the charges, it transpired, that confessional statements have been made by the accused Bhabani Prosad, Bhattacharjee and Rabindranath Banerjee, who were arrested on the spot, and that a conspiracy to murder his Excellency the Governor of Bengal has been hatched in Dacca and Calcutta.

A Special Tribunal sits at Darjeeling on August 14 to try the case of the accused.—United Press

S. A. Indians Opposed To Colonisation

BUT THEY HAVE RIGHT TO FAIR DEAL

Mr. Sapru Urges India Govt. To Settle Matters With Union

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The Council of State re-assembled this morning to transact non-official business, the agenda containing five resolutions and relevant amendments.

At the question time, Colonel Lumby, Army Secretary, informed Mr. J. C. Bannerjee that the Government of India had received from the Bengal Government an official report regarding the raising of a battalion in Bengal as recommended by the Bengal Council. He added that it was not proposed by the Government of India to raise any extra battalion of the Indian Army at present.

Col. Lumby, Army Secretary, and Mr. Gladstone (elected) were sworn in as new members.

Mr. Hosain Imam intimated his intention to move the adjournment of the House in order to protest against the transfer of the Institute of Agricultural Research from Pusa to Delhi.

The President said that the motion for adjournment was in order under the rules and asked the House whether they were prepared to give leave to the Honourable Member to move the motion. Since nobody raised any objection, the President announced that the motion would be taken up soon after to-day's business was finished or at four o'clock.

COLONY FOR INDIANS.

Mr. Hussain Imam next moved the first resolution recommending to the Governor-General in Council to represent to His Majesty's Government the disirability of setting apart a Colony for the emigration of Indians.

Mr. Hussain Imam said that the population of India was growing at an alarming rate and this was contributing to the poverty of the masses. Self-governing British Colonies had closed their doors and Indian were badly treated there. The position of Indians was daily growing difficult and humiliating. He wanted some place where Indians could go and settle. The best course was for the Imperial Government to set apart a colony for Indians, who wanted to emigrate. In doing so, they would be doing tardy justice to Indians' claims.

Sir Raza Ali said that no one could look at the question of having a Colony unsympathetically. At present low class Indians had emigrated. As for having a colony, the question arose where was the colony to come from? There were only three courses, conquest, grant and purchase. It was no use talking of conquest.

Assuming that an uninhabited colony existed in the British Empire and was granted to Indians, where was the money to come from for making it habitable. For the same reason, even if a colony was in the market, purchase would be out of the question.

There were some areas in India itself to which the surplus population in some provinces could go. Burma was probably most suitable particularly the middle part of it, but would emigration be allowed in the present political conditions? Assam and Sind were other provinces, particularly the Sukkur Barage in the latter province. He, therefore, wanted the mover to give further concrete information as to how and where to find a place for emigration. Unless this was done, he must oppose the resolution.

Lala Ramsarandas generally replied to the criticism of Sir Raza

...ued on page 8.)

ADJOURNMENT MOTION LOST

SIMLA, August 9.

In the Council of State, Mr. Hossain Imam's adjournment motion regarding the transfer of the Agricultural Research Institute from Pusa to Delhi was lost without division. The Council adjourned till Monday.

VICEROY TO FLY TO INDIA

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Lord and Lady Willingdon will leave for India by air on August 11, accompanied by Mrs. Mieville and Captain Freeman Thomas.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

WALK OUT IN BURMA COUNCIL.

RANGOON, Aug. 9.

At 3-45 p.m. when an amendment to the non-official resolution was being discussed by the House, U. Saw moved that the business of the House be adjourned to enable, members to discuss outside the situation arising out of the Governor's decision for with holding his concurrence to the removal of the President. The President ruled out the motion stating that there was never such a precedent and if members desired to discuss the situation outside, they could do so when the Council usually adjourned. Moreover he had nothing to say on matters that were to be discussed outside the House. Thereupon all the Burmese members excepting seven walked out as protest against the ruling of the President. The House then continued the usual business and adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

INVITATION TO SPEED KING

(SPECIAL CABLE)

DAYTONA BEACH, Aug. 9.

Malcolm Cambell has accepted the invitation to make an attempt at the world's land speed record here early in 1935.

MAHATMA AND POLITICS.

NAGPUR, August 9.

Writing in the current issue of the "Harijan" Gandhiji says:—"With the completion of the tour and the year of probation during which I was to devote myself wholly to the Harijan cause and take no active part in politics, many have begun to speculate about my immediate future activity. Happily the fast is to predetermine my course during it, and for some time after, but even apart from the fast, I should like to say that, whilst it is open to me to speak and write on politics, I propose to keep myself aloof from them as much as possible. The joy of the part of self-restraint is too fresh to fade from memory and to induce volubility of political speech. My partiality for Harijan and kindred causes persists and will persist, I hope to the end of my life, and what is true of my general attitude is truer still of the "Harijan". No doubt I shall have to do more political work. I may be compelled to resort to Civil Resistance, but the "Harijan" will remain what it has been ever since its inception."—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Lady Coach for girl in sixth with French. Hindu preferred. Please apply with minimum terms to: Verma, c/o Tejoo Kaya & Company, New Nagpada, Bombay 8. (2806).

Wanted—Managers for the Branches of a Limited Concern to be opened very soon at almost all the Important Towns of Gujrat and Kathiawar at the Remuneration of Rs. 200 per month. Only respectable, hard-working and capable people need apply. Gents and Ladies of any caste or creed can apply, to the Chairman, The United Business Syndicate, Market Road, Karachi. (8771).

Wanted—Well-Qualified and experienced Boiler-Attendants, having at least five years' experience of Water-tube Boiler Tractor Mechanic for Diesel Tractors, Welder, Moulder, Turner, Typist and a Railway Clerk fully conversant with goods tariff. Apply stating salary acceptable to:—The Manager, Harinagar Sugar Mills, Ltd. P. O. Ramnagar (Champaran). (8772).

Wanted.—An A. D. C. well learned in English and Hindi preferably Urdu also, must know riding and sports, such as, Tennis, etc. Apply immediately in writing with photograph without which no applications will be considered to the Private Secretary to His Highness Shri Raj Rishi Maharaj Alwar, Moti Mehal, Lucknow. (8757)

Wanted—Experienced Head Proof Reader for the Bombay Chronicle. Apply with testimonials to the Manager, The Bombay Chronicle Press.

Wanted an A. D. C. to His Highness, salary up to Rs. 700 according to qualifications. Should have thorough knowledge of English and Hindi. Preference will be given to those knowing Urdu as well. Must know riding and sports, such as tennis, etc. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before 15th August, to Private Secretary to His Highness Maharaj Alwar, C/o Thos. Cook and Sons, Ltd., Bombay. (8755).

Wanted a Stenographer. Salary up to Rs. 500 per month. Minimum speed 200 words per minute in English. Sound knowledge of English essential. Preference given to applicant knowing Hindi. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with copies of testimonials and photograph which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before 10th August, to The Private Secretary to H. H. Alwar, C/o Thos. Cook & Sons. (8756)

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let.—One big Shop in Red House, Parsi Bazar St., the shop is situated in the front of the building. All the adjoining shops are Stationer's shops. Full particulars from the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents and Organisers on decent pay or commission. The Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd. Head Office, 98-4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (2796).

Wanted—Agents for Swadeshi Cloth. Pay 50. Scurity Rs. 50 Apply M.S. Manmohan Kumar, Ludhiana.

Wanted representatives for leading Indian Life Office on liberal terms at Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Nizam's Dominions. Apply to Box No. 2680. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Chief Agents in principal towns on lucrative terms to represent the Backerguni Insurance Bank Ltd. of Kowrikhara, Barisal (Bengal). 100 per cent dividend declared in the very first year. Apply to Calcutta Office for particulars, 15, Clive Row, Calcutta. (2800).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
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Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Public Notice

BOMBAY, 8th August 1934.

FREE PASSES

At the request of the Port Health Officer, Bombay, and in view of the great increase of work and inconvenience caused to the Port Health Department and Police through the issue of numerous Free Visitor's Passes by Shipping Companies in the past, and also the congestion and inconvenience caused thereby to the Passengers and the Authorities concerned, it is hereby notified that from this date the undersigned Shipping Companies have agreed that in future NO MORE FREE VISITOR'S PASSES will be issued by or at the Offices of such Companies, excepting that ONE FREE PASS may be issued to one Visitor only, who shall be named in the Pass in the following circumstances:—

(a) A Government Official, Army or Naval Officer proceeding on board on deputation.
(b) To see off a close relation (two parents in this case to count as one Visitor).
(c) To attend to the embarkation of an invalid Passenger.
(d) To assist a Lady Passenger travelling alone.
(e) To see off a Passenger, under 16 years of age, travelling alone.
(f) To assist a Passenger travelling in sole charge of one or more children.
(g) To enable a business representative to meet a Passenger in special circumstances.

Authorized Officials and businessmen provided with Permanent Passes, FOR THEIR PERSONAL USE ONLY AND NOT AVAILABLE FOR FAMILIES, must on all occasions produce these for inspection by the Port Health Department, otherwise access to the ship will be refused.

All other persons, who desire to visit a ship must obtain their Passes from the Pass Seller, who will be present on the arrival and departure of all Passenger Ships, on payment of Rs. 3 which sum will be devoted ENTIRELY TO CHARITIES.

The issue of Free or on Payment Passes is entirely at the discretion of the Shipping Companies concerned and holders of Permanent Passes may also be refused admission to proceed on board without notice.

The Public are earnestly requested to conform to the above procedure, as otherwise it may prove necessary to prevent altogether the access of Visitors to ships under restricted Quarantine arriving in or departing from the Port of Bombay.

(Signed) P. & O. S. N. Co.
" LLOYD TRIESTINO N. CO.
" ANCHOR LINE.
" ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES
" DOLLAR LINE.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday the 10th instant at 10-45 a.m (S.T.)

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 9th August 1934.
8778.

THE KOLHAPUR SUGAR MILLS, LTD.

Applications with samples of work are invited from Litho Press Owners, for printing Share Certificates.

SHIRGAOKAR BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.
8775.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank will be held at the Bombay Local Head Office, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th day of August, 1934, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two persons to be members of the Local Board to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. R. M. Chinoy and Mr. H. B. Moore who go out of office at such Meeting but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th July, 1934. 8437

THE POONA SWADESHI SUGAR MANUFACTURING COY., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in compliance with the Indian Companies' Act 1913, Section 77, the Statutory Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 22nd August, 1934, at 3-15 P. M. (S. T.).

By Order of the Board,
CHHABILDAS JESANGBHAI & CO.,
Agents.
8773.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 132 of 1933

AMTOOLABOO, widow of Mahomedally Abdulally Moogul & Others .... Plaintiffs.
Versus
FAZALBHAI MAHOMEDALLY MOOGUL and Others ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree and Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date, the 27th day of February, 1934, NOTICE Is Hereby Given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Mahomedally Abdulally Moogul, deceased, who died at Surat on or about the eighth day of August, 1932, are hereby REQUIRED to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof, and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupees Two for filing the same

Dated this 31st day of July, 1934.
R. S. DADACHANJI.
Commissioner.
for taking Accounts, High Court, Bombay.
8446.

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE of Godrej's Safe, Grandfather Clock, Solid teak and blackwood household furniture, Remington Typewriter, richly upholstered Chesterfield Suites, Gramophone, Steel Cabinets, Singer Machine, telescopic dining table, Chival dressing tables, Jacobean beds, Silver Cabinets, old Chinaware, hall carpets, cutlery and crockeryware, etc. On view TODAY (FRIDAY), at 5 P.M. (S.T.) at Baboolal Mansion, next to Vianelli Restaurant, Seafaee, Chowpatty. VORA & CO.

WELLINGTON
FOR THE LAST TIME TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
BRAND NEW COPY
EDDIE CANTOR
In the uproarious MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
"PALMY DAYS"
Hear The Sensational New Song Hits
"YES—YES"
"BEND DOWN SISTER"
Plans Open. Book Early.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY
THRILLING HOURS OF FUN! ZIP, HIP, HOORAY! SATURDAY RAIN OR SHINE!
THE WELLINGTON THEATRE WILL GIVE
A SPECIAL GALA DISNEY WEEK
AN EVENT THAT KIDS WILL TALK OVER EXCITEDLY FOR DAYS—AND THEIR PARENTS WILL REMEMBER FOR MONTHS!
THE THRILLING NEWS OF MICKEY MOUSE TAKING PART WITH YOUR FAVOURITE STARS
MARIE DRESSLER
GRETA GARBO
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
WILL ROGERS
MAE WEST
AND OTHERS
AND YOU WILL SEE
"THE THREE LITTLE PIGS"
Join in and come along and see
MICKEY MOUSE
in
MICKEY'S GALA PREMIERE
WHOOPEE PARTY
THE MAD DOCTOR
And the
Silly Symphonies
THREE LITTLE PIGS
KING NEPTUNE
LULLABY LAND

TO-MORROW
Once again you'll be able to peep into the world of 1980 with all its glamour!
LOVE! LAUGHTER! ROMANCE! SONGS! DANCES! MUSIC! FASHIONS!
JUST IMAGINE
a trip to the Mars in an Air-liner of the future!!
IT'S A HOWL FROM START TO FINISH
WITH
EL BRENDEL
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
and a magnificent cast
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
GRETA GARBO
IN
SUSAN LENOX
Also a LAUREL-HARDY Comedy
THE CARLTON

TO-NIGHT
JANET GAYNOR
AND
CHARLES FARRELL
in a Fox Picture
"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"
at
ROXY
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
NEXT SATURDAY
NATURE'S GREATEST phenomena on earth
TERRIFIC GRANDEUR OF WORLD'S MOST
TREACHEROUS INFERNO!
KRAKATOA
Submarine Volcano between Sumatra and Java
MOST THRILLING SPECTACLE EVER SEEN

HE IS LEAVING BOMBAY TO-NIGHT!!
Don't Fail to See Him for the Last Time!!
SARASWATEE CINETONE'S MARATHI, MUSICAL STUNT-HIT
MYSTERIOUS PRINCE
featuring
Master VITHAL
supported by:—
KISHORI, SALVI, VASANT PEHELWAN, JAVDEKAR.
TO-DAY MATINEE AT 2-30 P. M.
AT
KRISHNA
TALKIES.
CHARNI ROAD
TO-DAY 4 SHOWS:
2-30; 5-15; 8 & 10-45 P.M.

LAUREL & HARDY
IN
SONS OF DESERT
A ROLLICKING COMEDY—
—TO DRIVE AWAY BLUES—
AT
KOHINOOR CINEMA
DADAR (B.B.)
DAILY 3 SHOWS at 5, 7-30, 10 p.m.

Would Lord Allow . . . . .
his devotee to neglect his Duties——?
For reply SEE AND HEAR
AMBRISH
AMBIKA MOVIETONE'S MAIDEN HINDI MUSICAL TALKIE
Featuring:
MASTER BHAGWANDAS
KAMALABAI BARODEKAR
GULAB, PATEL,
BANDOPANT SOHONI
Director GUNJAL.
Story by PANDIT BETAB
Majestic Cinema
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2-30, 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m

MONSOON WILL STRENGTHEN ON WEST COAST

Heavy Rain Expected In South Bengal

POONA, Aug. 9.

The monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma from West Central India to West United Provinces and the Punjab Hills. Conditions are unsettled in North Bay of Bengal off the Chittagong Coast where a depression may form.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, United Provinces West Central Provinces, Konkan, Mysore, and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Central India, East Rajputana, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Diamond Island seven inches; Amherst and Gwa three; Kyaukpya two, Mergui and Bassein one and a half; Darjeeling two; Darbhanga one and a half; Barisal, Jessore, Calcutta, Jalpaigari, Gaya, Naya Dumka, and Tezpur one; Guna four; Pachmarhi, Jhansi, and Mussooree two; Nowgong and Saugor one and a half; Bareilly one; Dhalampur and Kotah two; Jhalrapatan one and a half; Khandala three; Mahabaleshwar two and Mercara one.

FORECAST

The monsoon will continue strong in West Central India East Rajputana, West United Provinces and Lower Burma, and strengthen round the head of the Bay of Bengal and in the west coast of the Peninsula.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

Locally heavy rain will continue in Lower Burma, and extend in South Bengal during the next 36 hours.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL 76.81 INCHES

Bombay, Aug. 9

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 9-8-34 at Colaba Point 0.74"; Fort 0.90"; J. J. Hospital 0.86"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.52".

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 59.37; Fort 76.68; J J Hospital 64.62; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 66 30

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 50.72; Fort 57.62; J J Hospital 54.36

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 40.43; Fort 63.64; J J Hospital 46.68; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 42.94

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-8-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.043 inchees.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 84.2 degrees 0.6 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.0 degrees 0.1 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour

Total movement of wind 24 hours 210 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.74 inches

Total rainfall during the month 9.55 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 59.41 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain and squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9-8-34

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2 deg F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.69 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

AUSTRIA'S 60,000 CRIPPLES

VIENNA (By Mail)

It has been revealed that there are 60,00 cripples in this country out of a population of 6½ millions.

An Austrian society for cripples was formed in 1926, and is doing evcrything possible to find work for its members. It has several institutes where cripples are trained in various handicrafts, and it has been so successful that it is kept busy all day. The motto of his highly-deserving institution is "Work, not pity."

Toronto.—Canadian Airmen Captains Reid and Ayling started for Baghdad at 5/12 a.m. on an attempt at world's nonstop record, using the machine renamed "Seafarer" in which Mr. and Amy Mollison had flown the Atlantic —Reuter.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Vinodini Retains Her Maiden Name

Says She And Her Husband Adopted Sikh Faith Merely For Purpose Of Marriage

"This is my private and personal matter, and the public have no right to discuss it," said Miss Vinodini Nilkanth to a "Chronicle" representative in connection with various rumours now current regarding her recent marriage with Mr. Manubhai Lalbhai Parikh.

"Our social life is so dull and drab," she added, "that public interest and curiosity are at once aroused when anything unusual or unconventional happens, like this marriage," she said.

Discussing some important questions arising from the marriage in an intervew to "Nav Bharat," she said that she would retain her maiden name, and she was proud of that name. She did not believe that a woman should adopt the name of the man she loved most.

She further revealed that the marriage was solemnized according to the Sikh custom and religion. For this she and her husband had adopted the Sikh religion and had worn "Kirpan" and other things according to the custom of the Sikhs.

"For the purpose of the marriage why did you prefer the Sikh rites to the Hindu or Arya Samajist rites?"

Replying to this question, she said that they had not thought about the matter at all. They had adopted the Sikh rites, because such a marriage could be performed by those rites. They had embraced the Sikh faith because it was necessary to do so before performing a marriage according to the rites of that religion. They were not attracted by any tenets or principles of the Sikh religion. "Before this," she added, "I did not even believe in the so-called Hindu religion of our present-day society. I have never called myself a Hindu, and would not like to be described as such in view of the present state of the Hindu religion."

MURDER SUSPECTS REMANDED

Fakir Mahomed Mahomedali, Fazl Raheman Mahomedali and Abdul Khaliq Nazir, who were arrested by the Pydhownie Police on Wednesday, in connection with the death of Shivram Babaji Javkar, who was fatally stabbed at Dana Bunder, were placed before Mr. I S. Haji, Ag. Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, and were remanded to Police custody to August 23.

ANOTHER ARREST IN CLERK RD. ROBBERY

One more arrest has been made by the Bombay C.I.D. in connection with the Clerk Road robbery.

On July 27 last the "pedhi" of a Marwari was broken open at Clerk Road and the inmates were threatened with knives. One of the Marwaris who resisted was stabbed and gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,000 were robbed.

Kader Abdul who was arrested on Wednesday by the C.I.D. was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded into custody pending further inquiry.

SHIBPORE BOMB CASE

Sensational Charge Sheet Against Accused

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Attempt to blow up the Shibpore Armoury (Reserve Lines) with dynamite and simultaneously attack the local police stations and police intelligence branch office with object of terrorising Police officers were the original plans of the accused numbering four, said the Chief Court Inspector, opening prosecution case before the Special Magistrate of Howrah in the Shibpore Police Station Bomb Outrage Case.

He added that two of the accused threw bombs on the Shibpore Police station in the early hours of May 6, and all the accused directly or indirectly took part in furtherance of the common object.—A.P.

Singapore.—A two-mile fire ravaged the Chinese quarters destroying hundreds of homes. Flames were checked at the edge of the city.—Reuter.

"WORTHLESS EVIDENCE"

Coroner's Jury Passes Strictures In Case Of Stabbed Pathan

A verdict of death due to stab wounds, inflicted in the spleen, was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held over the body of Zawta Khan, who was overpowered and stabbed on the Grant Road on the night of July 4.

The Coroner's Jury, after going through the evidence, added the following rider:—

"The evidence placed before us is absolutely worthless; and it in no way touches any of the four suspects before us. The deceased was picked up by a motor-driver from the spot, where he was lying at Grant Road. This motor driver, who knows the Pushtu language, asked the deceased in that language who had assaulted him. The deceased replied that he did not see the assailant, and, therefore, could not say who the assailant was.

"After he was taken to the hospital, two Pathans, one of whom was his son-in-law had conversations with him in Pushtu. And after that the deceased mentioned the names of the four suspects. We say that such a statement can have no evidentiary value at all."

Mr. Spencer appeared for the prosecution and Messrs. Shroff and A S R Chari, appeared for the suspects.

The names of the suspects are: Kashmir Khan Hasan Khan, Khammar Hasan Khan, Hajij Gulab Khan and Akhwad Gulam.

ALLEGED ABETMENT IN KIDNAPPING CASE

Accused Remanded Till August 16

On the charge of abetment in kidnapping a girl of 15, Sitabai Sankar was arrested by the Bhoiwada Police on Wednesday and was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on Thursday.

The accused was remanded to police custody till August 16. The prosecution stated that Vatsalabai who was kidnapped lived with her mother at Parel Tank Road. The accused was her neighbour. One Babu another accused in this case who is at present in police custody used to have his meals at the place of Sitabai. On July 20 last, it is alleged that Babu confided to the accused that he wished to run away with the girl and requested the accused to help him. The accused took the girl and Babu on the same day to Matunga and made false representations to an old woman Narmadabai regarding the two and induced her to accommodate the two for several days.

The mother of the girl lodged a complaint and the police arrested the accused persons.

MERCHANTS SUPPORT JOURNALISTS' PLEA

Enhancement Of Press-Messages Rates Opposed

The Secretary, of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has sent the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla:—

Sir,

The attention of the Committee of this Chamber has been drawn to a representation made by the Indian Journalists' Association Calcutta, protesting against the proposal to increase the rates for inland press-messages, and I am directed to make the following observations in support of the said representation.

My Committee feel that the proposed enhancement is uncalled for and they are not satisfied that there is any just and valid financial ground for the same at the present stage.

It is acknowledged on all hands that the service of news is an important instrument for education of masses. In Inida this service, as it is, is very meagre and compares poorly with that in the Western countries, and any enhancement in the existing rates for press-messages would further lessen the already meagre service, let alone the development of the same which is so very essential for the education of the masses in the country. My Committee are, therefore, strongly opposed to the proposal to enhance the rates for press-messages."

CITY GAMBLERS CONVICTED

"Sutta" Chits And Cash Produced In Court

As a sequel to the raid that was carried out in a room opposite the entrance of Mumbadevi Temple by the Princess Street Police on July 18 last, nine persons were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Thursday.

The room that was raided was situated in House No. 162. Bhagwandas Chaturbhuj was charged with keeping a common gaming house and the police stated that although the room was rented in the name of Naryandas Shantilal, the rent was paid by this accused. Girdharilal Kapurchand who had accepted the bet sent through the bogus punter was charged with assisting the first accused, while seven other accused were charged with being found in the gaming house. A number of "sutta" chits and cash seized during the raid was produced in court.

The Magistrate held that there was no evidence to show that the first accused was the keeper of the gaming house. All the accused were convicted for being found in a common gaming house.

Bhagwandas, who was convicted in February last, and the second accused were sentenced to pay Rs. 200 each. Another accused who had a previous conviction was sentenced to pay Rs. 50. Four others were fined Rs. 30 each and two others were fined Rs. 20 each.

THRICE TRIED IN THREE MONTHS

Daglu Daji, a Hindu, who was arrested on a charge of attempted theft, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Thursday.

The accused was first arrested on a similar charge in May last, and was convicted. But being a first-offender, was bound over to be of good behaviour for a period of six months.

In July he was again arrested and convicted on a charge of attempted theft by the Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, who sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Soon after his release, he was again arrested while attempting to commit theft and placed on Thursday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Head Smashed Against Electric Pole

(From Our Correspondent).
GHATKOPAR, Aug. 9.

Passengers travelling by harbour branch up electric train were horrified this afternoon at the sight of a Hindu, who flew out of the open doors of the compartment, after a violent thud was heard on his head dashing against an electric pole, while he had leaned out between Ghatkopar and Kurla. His head having been smashed, the victim of the tragedy met with an instantaneous death.

Ramji Ragho, the deceased, who is stated to be a railway employee, was going to Kurla from Ghatkopar this afternoon, when the fatal railway accident occurred.

At an inquest held on Ramji by the railway police this evening, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

NEW ACTING MAGISTRATE

Mr. I. S. Haji Takes Seat On Bench At Mazagaon

Mr. I. S. Haji, Bar-at-Law, who has been appointed as Acting Presidency Magistrate in place of Mr. G. R. Khairaz (who is on leave), took his seat on Thursday.

Members of the Bar welcomed Mr. Haji's appointment and hoped that he would give decisions which would be sadisfactory to all the litigants as in the past.

The Ag. Magistrate, replying, stated that he would try to maintain the traditions of his predecessors, and, with the co-operation of the Bar, the Police and the Court Staff, hoped to satisfy all.

GAMING HOUSE-KEEPER FINED

On his plea of guilty Somabhai Rupabhai, a Hindu, of Panchyat Wadi Bhuleshwar was fined Rs. 60 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Thursday.

The accused was arrested by the Princess Street Police on August 4 on a charge of keeping a common gaming house. The police also found several sutta chits and money.

KURLA VOTERS' LIST CHALLENGED

Returning Officer Pleads Court Has No Power Of Correction

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Aug. 9.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, the District Judge of Thana, to-day ordered notices to be issued against Sakinabai Rahimtulla and two others, whose rights as voters (in the Muslim constituency of the Takya and Station ward) of the Kurla Municipality, were challenged by Mr. Hussein Sheriff Kurlawala in his petition filed in the District Court against the Returning Officer Mr. A. A. Shaikh, who had recently published the voters' lists.

Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, on behalf of the Returning Officer, today put in a supplementary written statement. According to the opponent most of the applicant's contentions were beyond the powers given to voters by election rules. When the legislature, he said, had created a special tribunal, the court would have no power to go into the questions as to the correction of the voters' list.

Let's Not be Morbid--But

it is 7 times more likely that you will die this year than that your house will burn. YOU placed the valuation on your house. WHO placed on your life?

We agree with you—

IT SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY corrected.

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Head Office for India: 12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. *Tel. No.* 24076.

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Cures **HYDROCELE** Without Operation
Radically in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th
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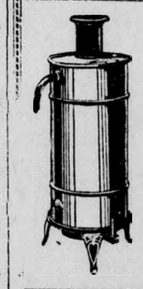
For Booklet of details and certs, send 3 annas stamps.



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Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

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— says a well-known doctor

The family doctor knows well how heavy is the strain on the nursing mother—her depleted reserves must be made good and at the same time she must maintain an ample supply of vitamins to meet the needs both of herself and her little one. Radio-Malt has proved itself in thousands of homes as 'wonderful as an aid to lactation in nursing mothers.' Just try it for yourself!

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FLASH—
IDEAS— IDEALS—
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GRANDEUR— EMOTION—
ACTION— MENAKA'S NERVE-TENSION—
MUSIC— PREMIER SCREEN PLAY THRILLS—

Suvarna Mandir

STARTS AT

KRISHNA TALKIES

FROM

TO-MORROW SATURDAY THE 11TH AUGUST 1934

HERABAI BARODEKAR PADMA SHALIGRAM GANPATRAO BODAS DINKAR KAMANA
JYOTSNA BHOLE KESAR WADKAR BABURAO MANERIKAR & OTHERS

A GOLDEN CHANCE! DON'T MISS IT!

Sports Jottings From Here and There

India's Place In Empire Athletics

(By J. C. MAITRA).

The British Empire Games which commenced on Saturday last came to an end on Tuesday. Six hundred athelets from sixteen countries participated in the various events on the card. As might be expected, England had the lion's share of the victories. She secured sixteen firsts, Canada and South Africa five each and Australia, New Zealand and British Guiana one each. India was nowhere in the picture at all.

SEVERAL RECORDS BROKEN.

In the quarter mile flat race, Rampling (England) created a new British record by romping home in 48 seconds, leaving his followers Roberts and Stoneley, also of England, 4½ yards behind.

Miss Hiscock (England), in the 220 yards flat race, touch the tape in record time of 25 seconds beating Miss Meagher (Canada) who ran in next by 3 yards.

An exciting race was seen in the Women's 80 Yards Hurdles in which Miss Clarke of South Africa defeated Miss Taylor of Canada by the small difference of two feet and put on the British record of 11 4/5 seconds.

INDIA LAST IN RELAY RACE.

The Men's 440 Yards Relay Race saw a most exciting finish, England winning it from Canada by 6 yards. The time of 42 1/5 seconds touched the previous British record.

In this race India represented by Vernieux, Jehangir Khan, Bhalla and Singh. The team carried the tail end of the race.

In the Hop Step and Jump, Metcalfe of Australia smashed the previous British record and put on a new one of 51 feet and 3½ inches. Singh stood seventh with 44 feet, 7½ inches.

ALL EVENTS ON THE CARD.

Although the results have all appeared in the press, I give them here again for due notice of our atheletes at home:—

RESULTS—MENS EVENTS.

100 Yards:—Sweeney (England). Time 10 seconds.

220 Yards:—Sweeney (England) Time 21 9/10 seconds.

440 Yards:—Rampling (England). Time 48 seconds which is a British record.

Half Mile:—Edwards (British Guiana). Time 1 minute 54 1/5 seconds.

One Mile:—Lovelock (New Zealand). Time 4 minutes, 12 4/5 seconds.

Three Miles:—Allen (England). Time 14 minutes 32 3/5 seconds.

Six Miles:—Penny (England). Time 31 minutes 0 3/5 seconds.

Marathon:—Webster (Canada). Time 2 hours, 40 minutes, 36 seconds.

HURDLE RACES.

120 Yards Hurdles:—Findlay (England). Time 15 1/5 seconds

440 Yards Hurdles:—Hunter (Scotland). Time 55 1/5 seconds.

RELAY RACES.

440 Yards Relay:—England. Time 42 1/5 seconds, which equalled the British Record.

Mile Relay:—England. Time 3 minutes 16 4/5 seconds.

STEEPLECHASE.

Two Miles Steeplechase:—Scarsbrook (England). Time 10 minutes 23 2/5 seconds.

OTHER EVENTS.

Hop, Step and Jump:—Metcalfe (Australia) 51 feet 3½ inches, which is a British record.

High Jump:—Thacker (South Africa). 6 feet 3 inches.

Long Jump:—Richardson (Canada) 23 feet 6½ inches.

Pole Vault:—Apps (Canada) 12 feet 6 inches.

Throwing the Discus:—Hart (South Africa) 136 feet 3 inches.

Throwing the Hammers:—Nokes (England) 158 feet 3½ inches.

Throwing the Javelin:—Dixon (Canada) 196 feet 11 inches.

Putting the Shot:—Hart (South Africa) 48 feet 1 3/4 inches.

WOMEN'S EVENTS.
FLAT RACES.

100 Yards:—Miss Hiscock (England). Time 11 3/10 seconds.

220 Yards:—Miss Hiscock (England). Time 25 seconds, which is a British record.

Half Mile:—Mrs. Lunn (England). Time 2 minutes 19 2/5 seconds.

HURDLES.

80 Yards Hurdles:—Miss Clark (South Africa). Time 11 4/5 seconds, which is a British record.

RELAY RACES.

440 Yards Relay:—England. Time 44 and 2/5 seconds.

660 Yards Relay:—(Canada). Time 1 minute 14 2/5 seconds.

OTHER EVENTS.

High Jump:—Miss Clark (South Africa) 6 feet 3 inches.

Long Jump:—Miss Bartholomew (England) 17 feet 11¼ inches.

Throwing the Javelin:—Miss Lunn (England) 105 feet 7¼ inches.

ACQUATIC RESULTS.

MEN'S EVENTS—FREE STYLE.

100 Yards Free Style:—Burleigh (Canada) 55 seconds.

440 Yards Free Style:—Ryan (Australia) 5 minutes, 3 seconds.

1500 Metres Free Style:—Ryan (Australia) 18 minutes, 25 2/5 seconds.

WOMEN'S—FREE STYLE.

100 Yards Free Style:—Miss Dewar (Canada) 1 minute, 5 4/5 seconds.

440 Yards Free Style:—Miss Dewar (Canada) 5 minutes, 45 3/5 seconds.

100 YARDS BACK-STROKE.

Men's 100 Yards Back Stroke—Francis (Scotland). Time 65 1/5 seconds.

Women's 100 Yards Back-Stroke—Miss Harding (England). Time 1 minute 18 1/5 seconds.

200 YARDS BREAST-STROKE.

Men's 200 Yards Breast-Stroke:—Hamilton (Scotland). Time 2 minutes, 41 2/5 seconds.

Women's 200 Yards Breast-Stroke:—Miss Dennis (Australia) Time 2 minutes 51 seconds.

HIGH DIVING.

Men:—Mather (England) 83.83 points.

Women: Miss Macready (England) 30.74 points.

SPRINGBOARD DIVING.

Men: Ray (England) 117.12 points.

Women: Miss Moss (Canada) 62.27 points.

RELAY RACE.

Men's 800 Yards Free Style:—Canada 8 minutes, 40 3/5 seconds.

Women's 400 Yards Free Style:—Canada 4 minutes 21 4/5 seconds.

MEDLEY RELAY.

Men's 300 Yards Back, Breast and Free Style:—Canada 3 minutes, 11 1/5 seconds.

Women's 300 Yards:—Canada 3 minutes 42 seconds.

INDIANS SHOW POORLY.

From the above results it will be seen that the Indian representatives did not score a single victory. Nor were they anywhere near the leading positions. Vernieux who was expected to do well, especially in the 100 Yards race, burst his shoe and was out in the first heat.

Bhalla was in the 440 Yards race and came in fourth in the first heat. And Jehangir Khan secured the ninth place in throwing the Javelin with 160 feet.

A PRAISEWORTHY ATTEMPT.

Even though our atheletes have failed to create any noteworthy impression in the Empire athletics, I have no word of condemnation for them. On the other hand, I admire their pluck, courage and resourcefulness for their attempt to try strength with the best atheletes of the British Empire. If they had the training and experience of their competitors they would surely have fared much better.

BLAME LIES WITH HOME AUTHORITIES.

The blame however lies with the authorities at home who never bother about affording proper facilities for training, advice and guidance to our aspiring atheletes. There is an All-India Olympic Association with provincial branches, in existence. Could anybody tell me when it is likely to rise out of its suspended animation? Unless a body like this take the matter into its hands, India can never hope to be in the forefront of the athletic world. The local Y. M. C. A. used to take a lot of interest in this department of sport some years ago. But for some reason or other, it is also in a somnolent state. Will not somebody spur it also to action?

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN MADRAS

152 Factories Remain Closed In 1933 Owing To Trade Depression

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

Although 152 factories in the Madras Presidency remained closed in 1933, on account of the trade depression, conditions had improved slightly and there was an increase of 4,815 in the average daily number of operative employed during the year.

There was a decrease for both skilled and unskilled labour.

Reviewing the Report of the Chief Inspector of Factorics in Madras, on the administration of the Indian Factories Act for 1933, the Commissioner of Labour states:—

The total number of factories in the registers increased from 1,633 at the end of the year 1932, to 1,6665 at the end of the year 1933.

The number of factories actually working was 1,503; the remaining 152 factories remained closed, mainly on account of trade depression.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS

The average daily number of operatives employed in the factories in 1933 was 137,775 as compared with 132,960 in 1932. The Chief Inspector of Factories attributes this increase in the number of factories and a few cases to slightly improved trade conditions.

The figure for 1933 is practically the same as that for 1931, the small decrease in 1932 having been made up again.

The number of women and children employed in the factories during the year was 34,189 and 6,235, the corresponding figures for 1932 being 33,212 and 6,246 respectively. The Chief Inspector of Factories ascribes the increase in the number of women to the increase in the number of factories. Under the category of women the figure is slightly higher than that for 1931 also.

INSPECTION & VISITS

The number of factories left uninspected during the year was 36 as against 50 in 1932. Thirty-one of these were found closed, two were registered late in the year and three were closed for the season. The total number of inspections and visits by departmental officers for 1933 was 4,196 as compared with 3,976 in 1932.

The health of the operatives was generally good. Cleanliness was maintained in factory premises. Three more factories provided housing accommodation for their operatives during the year (274 factories had already provided such accommodation up to the end of 1932).

Medical facilities on tea estates and in large industrial concerns were provided as usual.

The figures furnished the Report indicate that there is on the whole a decrease in wages of both skilled and unskilled labour.

FOUR STRIKES

There were only four strikes in registered factories and none of them proved serious.

The majority of the factories in the Presidency continued to work more than 54 hours a week.

The number of accidents decreased from 1,623 in 1932 to 1,560 in 1933, the frequency rate being .0042 in 1932.

The Chief Inspector of Factories states that the railway workshop continue to be responsible for a large number of labourers employed and partly to the organised system of reporting accidents in these workshops. But he observes that the total number of accidents in all the railway workshops in the Presidency appears to be on the decrease—916 in 1932 as against 949 in 1932.—United Press.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Seventeen Candidates In Ascot Plate Of 1 Mile

The following are the acceptances for the Second Day of the Poona Summer Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE SATARA PLATE (Division I)—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.,

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400 and third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III.

W.A. reduced 7lbs.

Penalties:—Winners after 31st October 1933, of a race value Rs. 1,200 or over, once 7lbs; twice 12-lbs; oftener 16lbs.

Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mal Allah 9st. 0lbs; Copper King II 8-11; Hitler 9-0; Farhan Pasha 8-10; Taj Najiyah 8-10; Naji Beg 8-10; Mint Master 8-10; Dhubooh 8-7; Fetouh al Khair 8-7; Legion of Honour 8-6; Malik Beg 8-6; Talwihin 8-4; Crawford 8-0; Sayonira 7-13; Dolfuss 7-13; Adnan 7-13 and Harry Johnson 6-5.

2nd Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE SATARA PLATE (Division II)—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400 and third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III.

W. A. reduced 7lbs.

Penalties—Winners after 31st October 1933, of a race value Rs. 1,200 or over, once 7lbs; twice 12-lbs, oftener 16lbs.

Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Azdashir 9st 5lbs; Kurdi 9-3; Mherab 9-0; Zainin 9-0; Shortcut 8-10; Chhatrasal 8-10; Vortex 7-13 Aman 8-10; Al Barg 8-7; Dahes 8-7; Karim Beg 8-7; Red Flower 8-6; Kanda 8-6; Nafea al Khair 8-6; Haisan 7-13; Pompeius 7-13; and Barkat 7-13.

3rd Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE ELPHINSTON PLATE (Division II)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 600 and third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Picaro 9st 4lbs; Tolerate 9-4; Connemara Rose 8-9; Bright Nigger 8-7; Bismark II 8-7; Philip Sidney 8-5; Moti Koh 8-4; Hero Worship 8-4; Greek Glen 8-1; Hill Note 7-12; Cash Sweep 7-11; Insomnia 7-4; and Silver Salmon 7-7.

4th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE PATIALA PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600 and third Rs. 250.

A handicap for Indian horses in Class IV.

Toute de Suite 9st 4lbs; Honeysuckle 8-4; Dry Sand 7-13; Chanson 7-13; Sanguine 7-7; Malaya 7-6; Cheery Boy 7-4; and Cheer Up 7-0.

5th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE EGERTON HANDICAP.. Distance 1-1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600 and third Rs. 250.

A handicap for horses in Class IV

Clairette 9st 4lbs; De Beers II 8-12; Belford 8-12; Kirkibost 8-10, Solomon's Seal 8-10; Meredian 8-6, Over 7-5 and Darya Sagar 7-0.

6th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE ASCOT PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100 and third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for horses in Class II.

Lochmore 9st 7lbs; Galloping Major 7-11; Cospatrick 9-2; Ballylinch 7-9; Argos Heir 9-2; Heremia 8-7; Helofalot 9-1; Staff Officer 9-0; Dinos 8-11; Carnelian 8-6 Thracian Prince 8-5; Corcy 8-5; Four Kings 8-4; Lady Brendan 8-3 Follow Me 8-1; Dr. Strabismus 8-0 and Fine Knight 7-7.

7th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE ELPHINSTON PLATE (Division I)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 600 and third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Cavern 9st 4lbs; Abundance 9-0, Turlogh 8-11; Young Bachelor 8-9, Jackmore 8-7; Heyday 8-5; Starford 8-4; Superlative 8-2; Arthur 7-13; Golden Trail 7-7; Irish Right 7-4 and Meadow Sweet 7-0.

8th Race: 6-15 p. m.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750 and third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Hamiyah 10st 0lbs; Sarsam 8-4, Al Hamil 9-4; Arab Queen 9-2; Vershan 8-13; Pasha 8-7; Saifuldowla 8-4; Funny Face 8-3; Blue Funnel 6-12; Burgess 8-3; Karam Allah 8-2; Hazima 8-1; Rushdi 7-12; Jai Bhawani II 7-11; Rustom 7-10; Hakim Pasha 7-10; Tennyson 7-9; Regard 7-8; Ghaflah 7-8; Zoolum 7-4; Bulbul Hazar 7-4 and Fiery Face 7-0.

Dr. Strabismus Pleases In His Track Work

Watch Heyday, Jackmore And Legion Of Honour

(By Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, August 9.

Great activity was witnessed at the Poona Racecourse on Tuesday and Wednesday, and some interesting gallops were noted:—

HEREMIA (Raffaele) showed to advantage against HELOFALOT (Little) in a mile trial on the tan.

GALLOPING MAJOR (Riding Boy) impressed in a mile-gallop with LOCHMORE (Stead). The former should win shortly.

LADY BRENDAN (Little) had the assistance of THRACIAN PRINCE (Blyth) over a mile. The former has made much improvement since her last victory.

DR. STRABISMUS (Whiteside) covered an easy mile in company with SABRINO (Meherji). Keep an eye on the 'Doctor.'

BALLYLINCH (Walker) spurted 4 furlongs in great style. Fit and well.

CORCY (Stead) and CONNEMARA ROSE (Raffaele) galloped 7 furlongs, finishing strongly. A fit pair.

STARFORD (Raffaele) assisted STAFF OFFICER (Riding Boy) over 7 furlongs. Higgins has this pair in good trim.

GREEK GLEN (Stead) and YOUNG BACHELOR (Northmore) finished level in a 7-furlong gallop.

MOTI KOH (Marrable) and ARTHUR (Riding Boy) travelled 6 furlongs on the tan. Moti Koh was superior.

PHILIP SIDNEY (McCarthy) and FOLLOW ME (Dillon) covered 7 furlongs. The latter was better.

HEYDAY (Walker) and HILL NOTE (R. Boy) galloped 6 furlongs. The former pleased.

GOLDEN TRAIL (Riding Boy) and TURLOGH (Evans) were sent 7 furlongs. The latter won by a length.

SUPERLATIVE (Brace) and INSOMNIA (Riding Boy) galloped 7 furlongs. The former was better.

JACKMORE (C. Hoyt) and a stable-companion galloped 6 furlongs. Jackmore is very fit.

TOUT DE SUITE (Northmore) and CHANSON (J. O'Neale) galloped an easy mile. The former moved very freely.

SOLOMON'S SEAL (Obaid) and RAHINDERRY (O'Neale) covered 9 furlongs. Both are well.

DE BEERS II (Marrable) and PRINCE KHAN (Riding Boy) were sent a mile. The former is fit and well.

RIMMON (Raffaele) pleased in a 9-furlong gallop on the tan. Ignore last run.

VORTEX (Obaid) beat CHHATRASAL (Riding Boy) in a mile gallop on the tan.

KARIM BEG (Riding Boy) and AMAN (Thompson) galloped a mile. The latter was better.

POMPEIUS (Northmore) covered a mile. Fair.

AZDASHIR (O'Neale) and TALWIHIN (Obaid) galloped a mile. They finished well together.

HAMIYAH (Little) and RED FLOWER (Raffaele) galloped a mile. Red Flower should run well on Saturday.

QUARRY (Dillon) and REGARD (McCarthy) galloped a mile. The former has reached his best.

TAIR-AL-IRAQ (Riding Boy) covered 6 furlongs in fine style. Watch him.

FIERY FACE (Graham) did an easy mile gallop. Fit and well.

HIJRAN (Stead) impressed over 6 furlongs. She is in form.

VERSHAN (Riding Boy) shaped well over 6 furlongs.

FUNNY FACE (C. Hoyt) and RUSTOM (McQuade) galloped 6 furlongs on the tan. They should be noted.

KANDA (Dillon) held GREY BEAUTY (Riding Boy) in a mile-gallop.

MAL ALLAH (Evans) beat AL BARG (Riding Boy) very easily over a mile.

LEGION OF HONOUR (Obaid) and a stable-companion galloped 9 furlongs. The former finished very well.

MHERAB (Riding Boy) gave satisfaction in a mile-gallop.

VENUE OF NEXT EMPIRE GAMES

Results Of Boxing Finals Held At Wembley

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, August 8.

At a meeting of the British Empire Games Council held at South Africa House it was decided that the venue of the next Empire Games would be allotted with the Empire Games officials meet in Berlin during the 1936 Olympics.

The Council also decided that future Empire Games contests would be governed by the rules of the International Federation subject to the modifications suggested by the Special Committee of the Empire Games Federation.

At Wembley in the Empire Games Boxing Finals:

FLYWEIGHT:—Palmer (England) won on points against Berger (Canada).

FEATHERWEIGHT:—Catterall (South Africa) won on points against Jones (Wales).

WELTERWEIGHT:—McCleave (England) won on points against Barton (South Africa).

LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT:—Brennan (England) beat Holton (Scotland), the latter retiring in the third round.

WEATHER IN POONA FINE

Rain Unlikely To Affect Saturday's Meeting

POONA, Aug. 9.

A telegram dispatched from Poona at 11-30 a.m. this morning by the Secretary of the Western India Turf Club says:

"Weather conditions good and local forecast is that rain is unlikely."

JOCKEY MUNRO SENT FOR

It is understood that Trainers A. and R. Higgins have cabled to Australia for Jockey J. L. Munro, who is expected in Poona by the end of the month.

Wrestling Bouts In Empire Games

LONDON, Aug. 8.

In the Empire Games, wrestling events began at Empire Swimming, Pool which was covered over. Singh (India) won the first round match in feather weights, beating Young of Rhodesia in a long and uninteresting bout. Anwar was unable to do weight in lightweights, and has entered the welter weight.

In welter weight first round. Anwar beat Fox (England) in a long drawn-out contest after 15 minutes. Neither obtained a fall: Anwar got the decision on points.—Reuter.

HAMMOND SCORES 210 NOT OUT

LONDON, August 8.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began to-day:—

Surrey vs. Middlesex. Middlesex 184. Surrey 121 for 2.

Somerset vs. Essex. Somerset 60 and 65 for 7, Essex 126.

Sussex vs. Worcestershire. Sussex 417 (J. Langridge 149, not out). Worcester 41 for 1.

Kent vs. Nottinghamshire Kent 445 for 6 (Woolley 101)

Lancashire vs. Derbyshire. Lancs 240. Derby 65 for 3.

Northants vs. Hampshire. Northants 146. Hants 130 for 2.

Gloucestershire vs. Glamorgan. Gloucester 468 for 6 (Barnett 123, Hammond 210 not out).

Leicestershire vs. Yorkshire. Leicester 94. Yorks 196 for 5.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. M. A. Havelivala, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is granted subsidiary leave from the 17th to 29th June 1934 and leave on half allowances for four months and 27 days from 30th June 1934.

Mr. C. W. E. U'ren to officiate temporarily as Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, vice Mr. K. R. Eates.

Mr. K. R, Eates, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr. C. W. E. U'ren transferred.

Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, Sind Railway, vice Mr. C. W. E. U'ren.

Mr C W E U'ren, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr K R Eates reverting.

Mr R S Kate, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr M V Nabar.

Mr M V Nabar, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, vice Shaikh Rafiuddin Sharafuddin.

Shaikh Rafiuddin Sharafuddin, on relief, to be Deputy Superintenden, of Policet Satara, vice Mr R S Kate transferred.

Mr C H Bristow, ICS, is granted, with effect from 8th September 1934, leave on average pay for two months followed by leave on half average pay for four months.

Mr M H Crawley, Superintendent of Excise, has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India a further extension of leave on half average pay for four months.

() M C H W Lake, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Excise, Belgaum Division.

(2) Mr H G Maclean, on relief by Mr Lake, to act as Superintendent of Excise, Surat Division, vice Mr G A Gidney, retiring.

Mr H R Gould, CIE, ICS, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, is granted leave with effect from 5th October 1934.

Mr G B Phanse, Assistant Secretary to Government, Finance Department, is granted leave on average pay for two months and 23 days with effect from 3rd July 1934, the date from which his services were replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr A M Raval, M A to be part-time Lecturer in Gujarati at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, for the period ending the academic year 1934-35 with effect from the date he assumes charge of his post.

H. Hamil, Esq., I. E. S. Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay, is granted leave from 13th October 1934 up to 14th June 1935.

Dr K A Nulkar, MD, has been appointed as Officiating Resident Medical Officer, Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals, Bombay, from 3rd April 1934.

Major E C A Smith, IMS, to be Superintendent, Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda, on his return from leave.

Mr C G Hawes, M. C. BSc. (Lon), ACGI, MInst. CE, Executive Engineer, Development and Research Division, is granted leave from the 30th October 1934.

Trivandrum.—A resolution recommending to the Government that in order to afford adequate relief to the people in their present economic distress, appropriate reductions of pay and allowances of officers be made with a view to reducing the total expenditure on account of pay and allowances of officers by 33-1/3 per cent. was passed by a large majority in the Sri Mulam Assembly last evening.—A. P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 30, 1990
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 28, 1353
Parsi: Aspandad 8, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 18m
Sunset: 7h. 10m
High Wated: 12-24:
Low Water: 5-36; 18-36.

S S "Mantua", with English mails of July 26, due at 6 a.m
Harwood League: Indian Football League v. City Police, Cooperage 5-50 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 11

S S "Ranchi", with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Rugby: Bombay Gymkhana v Sherwood Foresters, Oval, 5-45 p.m.
Harwood League: 3rd Field Brigade, R. A., Kirkee, v Green Howards, Cooperage, 5-50 p m
Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "The Disarmament Question", by Mr. G. N. Joshi, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, August 13

Results of M.Sc. Examination, University Buildings, 2 p.m

WEDNESDAY, August 15

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "What has Christianity to say to the contented man," by Rev. Ronald W. Scott, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Mr A. S. Trollip, Chairman of the Safety First Association, will lecture to the members of the Council, on "Home Safety" at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from London of the 2nd instant passed Suez at 11 p.m on the 9th instant.

Steamer Clan Macfarlane left the Suez on the evening of Tuesday Aug. 7.

SWADESHI MARKET

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Tango Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Saturday the 11th instant.

SWADESHI MARKET

The Swadeshi Market at Kalbadevi Road Bombay will remain closed, today (Friday) it being the last day of the Hindu month, i.e. Ashad Vadi Amas.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An Urgent Meeting of the "F" Ward Dist. Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Vir Studio, Mankeshwar Mandir, Building, Poibavdi Parel.

B.P.C.C ELECTION.

Mr. S. R. Gadekar writes:—

"I filed my nomination as a candidate for a seat on the B.P.C.C. for Girgaum Ward. I have now decided to withdraw from the contest and publicly beg to inform Girgaum Congressmen.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Death Takes a Holiday". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tarzan and His Mate". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"King Kong". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bhakta-ke-Bhagwan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Ambrish". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar". Time as usual.
PALACE—"The Lost Chord". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Palmy Days". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Susan Lenox". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Tess of the Storm Country." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Voltaire". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Sons of the Desert". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Hurricane Express". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m

"A" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Joint Honorary Secretaries write: Out of the ten nominations that were received for the five seats in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from our Ward, the following five gentlemen have withdrawn their candidatures:

1. Harkisondas N. Bhausar.
2. H. D. Bhatia.
3. Sirdar Thmansingh.
4. N. M. Karbhari.
5. Gangadas Nagardas Shah.

The following five, therefore, are declared elected:

1 Gulabdas Broker.
2. Mulraj Karsondas,
3 Y. G. Karkera.
4. Kamaladevi Chattopadhaya.
5 Bhagwandas Bhausar.

Consequently, there will be no election in our Ward.

"WE, CONGRESS AND GANDHIJIS' FAST"

Under the auspices of the 'C' Ward Dist. Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside and prominent Congress leaders like Sjt. Jairamdas Dolatram, Sjt. Nagindas Master, Sjts. Abidali Jaffarbhai, S. K. Patil, Babrekar, and Shmt. Lilavati Munshi and others will speak on "We, Congress and Gandhiji's fast.

IN AID OF PEASANTS OF GUJRAT AND KARNATAK

Markandrai B. Mehta and Bhagwantrao J. Mahatre Joint Secretaries, Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee write:—

At the first meeting of the members of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, held at Bombay on 4th instant, it was unanimously resolved to arrange an entertainment programme at Opera House, Bombay, on 31st August in aid of the relief funds for the peasants of Gujarat and Karnatak.

The secretaries will hereafter issue ticket books to various Congress Committees. The village Congress Committees are hereby requested to try their level best to sell as many tickets as possible and make the programme of helping the peasants a complete success.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT COMMITTEE FORMED

The first meeting of the newly elected members of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee was held at Bombay on the 4th inst. to elect office-bearers for the ensuing year and to send representatives on Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee.

After the office-bearers were elected the following condolatory resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting.

(1) That this meeting of the workers of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee expresses its sense of deep sorrow at the sad and penature deaths of Dr. Miss Prabhavati Mangesh Pandit and Messrs. Manilal K. Joshi and Vishnoo G. Patil, appreciates their services to the Congress, sends its heartfelt condolence to the relatives of the deceased and further feels that the Suburban Congress has lost in them sincere and silent workers whose services were very badly needed at the present juncture.

KHADI WEARERS' CONFERENCE

Purshotam Kanji, Secretary, Khadi Sanmelan Committee of the Bombay Suburban District, writes:—

The Conference of Suburban Khadi Lovers will be held on Aug. 26 at Vile Parle. Necessary arrangements are being made and activity of preparing a census of Khadi Wearers has been started. Khadi Wearers who are not as yet approached are requested to send their names to the representative of their suburb or to the office at Khadi Bhandar 396, Kalbadevi Road Bombay 2.

It has been decided to hold a Khadi Exhibition on a small scale at the time of the Sanmelan on Aug. 26 at Vile Parle. Samples of Hand-Spun yarn and Khadi with necessary description will be also exhibited. Suburban Khadi Lovers, are, therefore requested to send their yarn and Khadi cloth at an early date. The Secretary assures them that proper care will be taken of their articles which will be returned to them when the work is over.

THE CAPITOL
LAST DAY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
RADIO'S GIGANTIC THRILLER
KING KONG
—TO-MORROW—
Radio's Special Picture
DOUBLE HARNESS
with
THE YEAR'S "TEAM" SENSATION
WILLIAM POWELL
and
ANN HARDING

LAST DAY OF
The 2nd RUSH WEEK
THE REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TARZAN
AND HIS MATE

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

Couple Found Guilty Of Murder

Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court Sessions sentenced Hussain Umar, a milkman, and his wife Khatubai, to transportation for life on the jury unanimously finding the couple guilty of murder.

The Acting Advocate General with Mr. V. K. Pratap appeared for the Crown, and Mr. K. B. Dastur for the accused.

Khatubai, the second accused, was the first wife of the first accused, and the deceased Hoorbai was his second wife, and they were living in a chawl at Forgett Street. The two accused used to ill-treat and assault the deceased. On the night of April 27 last, a Parsi gentleman who was passing by the room heard some noise like that of a person being throttled. Hearing of the death of Hoorbai the next day, he recalled what he had heard the previous night and suspected foul play. He informed the police who investigated the case and put the accused on trial.

CHARGE OF CHEATING BY IMPERSONATION

Appellant Released On Bail

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Aug. 8.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, admitted to-day an appeal preferred by Gopal Ganpat, an Income-tax-Inspector's servant, against the judgment of the Kurla Resident Magistrate, who convicted the appellant on Aug. 3 last for having cheated (by impersonating an income-tax office clerk) Gopal Aspar, a shopkeeper of Ghatkopar, to the extent of Rs. 60, being the balance of the income-tax amount due for 1933-34, and sentenced him to three months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 15 days' additional imprisonment.

The appellant was order to be released on his furnishing a bail of Rs. 300.

The Judge fixed August 30 for hearing arguments.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian Musical Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates. European Lunch Time Music.

6-30 p.m. Instrumental music. Dilruba and Sitar Solos. 8 p.m. Empire relay. 9 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin in English. 9-30 p.m. Richard Meredith on Current Films. Jos Ghisleri and his Symphonians. 11 p.m. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m. A topical talk. 7-35 p.m. Announcements. 7-40 p.m. A recital of gramophone records by Christopher Stone. 8-05 p.m. Charles Manning and his Orchestra, relayed from the Granada, Walthamstow, London. 8-15 p.m. A talk. 8-30 p.m. Charles Manning and his Orchestra (contd.), relayed from the Granada, Walthamstow, London. 9 p.m. A talk. 9-15 p.m. Time signal from Greenwich, The Hotel Metropole Orchestra, relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. A topical talk. 10-50 p.m. Announcements. 10-55 p.m. An interlude (gramophone record). 11 p.m. Troise and his Mandoliers, with Don Carlos, (tenor).

Assam Flood Relief

The Shikarpuri Panchayat has given 1200 saries for the distressed women of Assam.

GANDHI SEVA SENA AND ASSAM RELIEF

In our issue of Wednesday in the list of articles sent for Assam Relief, it was mentioned that 11 articles of clothings have been received from Petit. It should be made clear in this connection that what was received by Gandhi Seva Sena was as under:—

211 saries received from Dowager Lady Petit.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the Suburban District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. in Sarabhai and Coy's office, Hanuman Building, Elphinstone Circle, Opp. Town Hall.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION

The Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union has arranged to visit the General Motors India Ltd. on Saturday 11th inst. at 10-30 a.m. Members and their lady friends desiring to join the party should meet at Seva Sadan at 10 a.m as it is the starting point.

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATION

The Governor has accepted the resignation by Mr. P. B. Advani, M. Sc., of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. He has nominated Mr H. J. M. Cousens, B.Sc. (Eng.) Glas., C.P.S. (Glas.), A.M. Inst. C.E., being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

LOST PROPERTY FOUND

Claim It At Congress House

Some important documents—Drafts, Replies to the Audit Note 1933-34 pertaining to Bombay Suburban District School Board No. 440 11-7-34—have been found on the way by one of the staff of the Congress. The person who has lost the same can call at the Congress House at any time between 9 a.m. and 8 p.m. and get them.

"KING OF GAMBLERS"

Fined Rs. 50 By Dadar Magistrate

Described by the C. I. D. as the "King" and "God-father" of gamblers, in the northern part of the City of Bombay, Ramavtar, an accused in the Bohra Chawl Raid Case, was fined Rs 50 on being found guilty of gambling, by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Thursday.

The case against Ramavtar was separated from the cases of the other 26 accused and was separately tried.

POLICE HAD TO FIRE.

It will be recalled that on the night of April 14 last, Sub-Inspectors Sawant and Pathan of the Bombay C.I.D., raided a building in the Bohra's Chawl, Bhawanishankar Road, and rounded up 27 persons alleged to be gamblers.

The persons in the room, it is alleged, were in a defiant mood and the Police Officers had to open fire. In the confusion that prevailed, Ramavtar jumped out of a window and escaped and the two Police Officers received injuries.

FOR DEPORTATION.

Dramatic scenes were witnessed in the Dadar Police Court when half-an-hour after Ramavtar received the sentence in a calm manner, he drove off in a Baby Fiat car in the company of two Police Officers Sawant and Pathan!

He was being taken to the Police Commissioner's Office from where, it is understood, he will be deported outside Bombay for a period of two years.

While he was paying the fine in the Court, Ramavtar is alleged to have been openly declaring a prize of Rs. 10,000 to be awarded to any person who would get his deportation order cancelled, and caused much amusement

In a few minutes, Ramavtar, who is 6 ft. in height, slowly walked out of the Court under the wary eyes of the Police and took his seat in the Officers' Fiat Car and was driven off to the Police Commissioner's Office.

A large number of persons flocked to the Court, as his trial had created a sensation, and a crowd watched him as he was driven away.

JUMPED OUT OF WINDOW.

Sub-Inspector of the C.I.D., stated that on April 14 last, at about 2-30 a.m., the Police armed with a warrant of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, raided two rooms in the Bohra's Chawl, Bhavanisankar Road, Gambling in cards and cowries was going on there in candle light. The accused was gambling there and when the Police entered the room he jumped out of the window and made good his escape, leaving his turban behind.

Witness knew the accused before and could easily mark him out. Subsequently the police arrested Ramavatar as one of those who escaped on the day following the raid. He had sustained fracture of the left foot bone, and so he was removed to the Hospital for treatment. There the accused had stated that the injuries were caused in a fall while running away.

The accused's defence was now that he was not at the gaming house on the night of the raid and that the injuries on his foot were caused by a buffalo trodding on it.

Dr. Hudson in his evidence said that the injury could not be caused by having been trodden upon by a buffalo but that it could have been by a fall from a height of 14 to 15 feet.

FINED RS. 50.

Disbelieving the story of the defence, and in view of the accused having been convicted previously and fined Rs. 150 for the same offence, the Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or 2 weeks' rigorous imprisonment, in default.

The fine was paid.

LIQUIDATOR CRITICISED

Sun Tobacco Managing Director Acquitted

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, August 9.

The long-drawn trial of the Managing Director of the Sun Tobacco Company Limited on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of 40 bales of raw tobacco, worth Rs. 6,000, alleged to have been removed to Ghatkopar from its factory at Santa Cruz, ended this afternoon in the acquittal of the accused Manordas Narandas Narielwala.

Mr. V. M. Jadhav, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, in the course of his judgment, observed: "The prosecution has failed to produce before the Court a perfectly credible evidence. The complainant (Mr. Shivji Chaturbhuj), though he has come before this Court as a liquidator with the assumed purpose of safeguarding the best interests of the company, intentionally chose not to place all his cards on the table, with the inevitable result that in his attempt to reconcile the whole story, the facts disclosed by him in the searching cross-examination to which he was subjected, constituted a distorted version of the whole affair."

PROSECUTION STORY.

The prosecution story was that the accused had in his possession all the account books of the company, whose head office was at the accused's "perhi" in Bombay. In March 1933 the liquidator got books of the company under orders from the High Court. In June 1933 the whole concern was sold, as the company went into voluntary liquidation after working for six months. The liquidator's suspicions were aroused when 25 bales of raw tobacco were offered for sale at a public auction on September 29, 1933. Four entries in the account books disclosed that two sums of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,626-8-6 were credited and debited in names of certain persons. The managing director was alleged by the liquidator to have removed 40 bales of raw tobacco.

According to the prosecution, the accused misappropriated sale proceeds of five bales and wanted to misappropriate those of the remaining.

The accused denied the charge.

Mr. S. R. Oka appeared for the liquidator, while Mr. P. V. Patil appeared for the defence.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

Magistrate Issues Notice On Abid Ali

Mr. Bhansalli, Treasurer of the Matunga Vyayamshala, filed a complaint on Thursday before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on behalf of the Vyayamshala, charging Mr. Abid Ali, Jafferbhoy, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee with defamation under section 500 I.P.C. for having stated in an interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" that at a political meeting he presided over at Matunga on June 30 last, confusion was caused by the disgraceful conduct of some of the members of the Vyayamshala.

The Magistrate wanted to know how the imputation made against some of the members of the Vyayamshala that they were guilty of disgraceful conduct could be defamatory of the institution itself. He said the proper persons who were to file the complaint were those persons and not the institution at all.

Mr. Khairaz, on behalf of the complainant contended that the imputation made against the members of the institution by Mr. Abid Ali was really directed against the institution, because what Mr. Abid Ali told in the interview conveyed the impression that the Matunga Vyayamshala had among its members those whose conduct was disgraceful. Hence the prestige of the Vyayamshala was lowered in the estimation of the public.

The Magistrate issued a notice on Mr. Abid Ali to be returnable on the 17th instant.

COMPLAINT AGAINST "CHRONICLE".

A similar complaint was filed against the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle" by Mr. Bhansalli, immediately after the first one, charging them with having defamed the Matunga Vyayamshala in an article that appeared in the paper on the 2nd of July, stating on the strength of Mr. Abid Ali's statement, that some persons, evidently the members of the Matunga Vyayamshala indulged in rowdyism at the Matunga meeting.

The Magistrate stayed it over until the disposal of the previous case.

Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz assisted by Mr. Vedak appeared on behalf of the complainant.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

B. P. C. C. Elections

The elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will take place on Sunday next. More than 200 candidates are contesting for the 75 seats on the B P.C.C. Besides several women there are a good number of Muslims and members of 'Depressed' classes standing for election. There are no less than 25 members of the Socialist Group, who are anxious to get into the Committee. Many of those who are standing for election let alone the voters, are not habitual wearers of Khadi and it is understood that the officials of the B.P.C.C. are going to be very strict as far as this question is concerned and no one, who is not a habitual wearer of khadi, will be allowed to vote. How they are going to do it, it is not yet known. The polling officers in the different Wards, will only be able to know whether the voter is wearing khadi at the time of voting and will not know if he is a habitual wearer. The best way would be to avoid contests as in the case of "A" Ward. A number of candidates have withdrawn and the requisite number have become members of the B.P.C.C. without any contest. Will that be done?

Lift In Police Court

"Why is there not lift in this court? It is so difficult to climb the two storeys." This and other remarks are heard almost every day in the police courts by those who have to attend the Esplanade Police Court. This court building was constructed half a century ago at the time when a lift was unknown. The building, is a two-storeyed one but it is a hard job going up to the second floor.

Particularly it entails a great hardship on those who are infirm, maimed or sick. Even the lawyers find it hard to climb the second storey while attending the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court and doubtless the Chief Presidency Magistrate himself must be sharing their feeling. The Government of Bombay can easily instal a lift for the convenience of all concerned. They can do so now when the prospects of budget are more on the credit side than the debit side. It will hardly cost Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 which the Government can afford to spare.

KAIVALYADHAMA HEALTH CENTRE IN BOMBAY

Govt. Present Valuable Plot Of Land Near Chowpatty

(From A Correspondent).

The Government of Bombay have been pleased to allot a valuable plot of land to the Kaivalyadhama of Lonavla for the use of their Health Centre in Bombay. The plot is situated on the sea side near Charni Road Railway station and is very convenient and useful for the purposes of Health Culture. Though the plot might well be worth a hundred thousand rupees, the annual rent will be Rs. 12 only.

The Kaivalyadhama was founded at Lonavla near Poona in 1924 for the propagation of Yoga in all its aspects, physical, mental and spiritual. In this Ashrama Yoga is being studied not only according to old traditions, but its exercises are also being investigated from the modern point of view, the research being conducted along strict scientific methods obtaining in the West. The founder-director of the Institute, Swami Kuvalayananda, hopes that this co-ordination of ancient Yoga with modern science, is sure to enrich human kowledge to a considerable extent and solve many of the toughest problems with which humanity is confronted to-day.

At present the Kaivalyadhama is concentrating its attention upon Yogic Physical Culture and Therapy. Its scientific investigation in this aspect of Yoga has been so successful that the Ashrama at Lonavla is visited by a large number of patients from all parts of India to get themselves treated for different diseases according to Yogic methods. During the last two years and a half the Kaivalyadhama has opened a branch in Bombay and is maintaining a Health Centre which also has become popular.

Public popularity is not, however, the only evidence of the successful work of the Kaivalyadhama. Eminent medical scientists have borne ample testimony to the great value of the Ashrama work.

"Yoga-Mimansa," the quarterly journal of the Ashrama, edited by Swami Kuvalayananda, so also his popular publications are held in esteem not only in India but have also found their way to Europe and America.

The central idea of the Ashrama is to spiritualise every phase of human civilization by co-ordinating it with Yoga. The Ashrama affords an attractive field of work for young educated men who have ambition in this direction.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia Elected To Port Trust

The result of the election of a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Port Trust in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. A. D. Shroff, was declared on Thursday.

Mr. B.N. Karanjia was declared elected by a majority vote. He received 138 votes. The defeated candidate, Mr. B.S. Turkhad polled only 57 votes.

ANOTHER PATHAN FATALLY STABBED

Formal identification evidence was recorded by the Coroner's Jury on Friday at the inquest held over the body of Shivram Babaji Kavker, who is alleged to have been stabbed by two Pathans at his residence at Dana Bunder last night.

Further hearing has been postponed to August 16.

PATHE
Bombay De Luxe Cinema.
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARAMOUNT PRESENT
FREDRIC MARCH
IN
"DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY"
ONE OF THE MOST UNUSUAL SUBJECTS EVER FILMED. WONDERFUL ACTING BY FREDRIC MARCH—WHO SURPASSES HIS ROLE OF "DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE."

NOTICE:
Owing to the enormous success of "DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY" and the great demand for seats the management have decided to continue the picture until Monday.

Telephone No. 22037, Post Box No. 822. Telegrams "Chronicle." Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1934

INDIAN DEFENCE

The subordination of Indian interests to those of Britain in the matter of Indian Defence is glaringly displayed in the Army Amendment Bill and the Navy Discipline Bill that are now before the Legislative Assembly. We have already shown how the Army Bill, gives to the Indian Commissioned Officers a status inferior to that of the British Officers inasmuch as the Indian Officers will not automatically have the same powers of command in relation to the British personnel of the British Army in India as are possessed by British Officers. Yet the Bill purports to confer equality of status on Indian Officers! As amended by the Select Committee, the Bill provides for Regulations to be made hereafter by Government authorising the Commander to "indicate occasions" for giving absolutely equal powers to the Indian Officers. But it is no equality which is purely at the mercy of the Executive or the Commander. If Government mean to give real equality and not merely a mockery of it, to Indian Officers on all occasions, they ought to accept the suggestion in the dissenting note in the Select Committee's report, that the Bill itself should contain a definite provision guaranteeing equality of status to Indian Officers in every respect.

Rightly Rejected

The Navy Bill, too, merely makes a show of raising the status of the Indian Royal Marine by naming it Indian Navy. But its main object is to get the consent of the Indian legislature to Government's power to use the Indian Navy for Imperial purposes. The pretence is that the Bill will create an Indian Navy with the status of a "Dominion Navy". But whereas no Dominion Navy can be used for Imperial purposes except with the consent of the Dominion legislature the Indian Legislature will have absolutely no real control over the Indian Navy, it scomposition and operations. It was mainly on this ground and also on the ground of inadequate Indianisation that the Assembly threw out in 1928 a Bill similar to the one that is now before the present House. The pretence was seen through and the Bill was rightly rejected.

Reject This Too.

The present Bill, too, deserves to be rejected on the same grounds. Sir Hari Sing Gour stated the plain truth when he said that no self-respecting Assembly would accept the Bill as it would have no control over a navy of its own creation. With regard to Navy Indianisation, Lt.-Col. Lumby very patronisingly declared that out of 117 Officers, three were already Indians and in two years there would be fourteen of them. What a pace of Indianisation for the purpose of creating a Dominion Navy! That pace is only calculated to maintain indefinitely British domination in the Indian Dominion Navy. Col. Lumby only added insult to injury when he remarked that the slow pace of Indianisation was due to lack of keenness among Indian boys for entry into the naval service. The remark is gratuitous and to the extent it may at all be true, the responsibility must remain wholly with the Government for giving Indians poor encouragement and facilities for qualifying themselves for the service. And no Navy Bill is worth acceptance which does not provide for more rapid Indianisation and complete control of the Legislature over the Indian Navy.

Impossible Suggestion

Dr. Choitram Gidwani, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee, seriously suggests to the Congress President the reconsideration of the whole question of the Congress entering legislatures "in view of the threatened civil war within the Congress". This is an impossible suggestion at the present time. No question has been longer or more thoroughly discussed by the Congress than that of Council entry and the Patna decisions were arrived at almost unanimously. To upset those decisions at this time merely because some U. P. leaders choose to revolt against them will only put a premium on indiscipline in Congress ranks. It will be ridiculous for the Congress now to go back to the Council boycott with the almost certain knowledge that the discontent that would be caused would be much greater than it is now. As for those who object to the Congress resolution on the Communal Award, few of them are likely to accept the boycott of Councils. If Dr. Choitram deplores the "civil war", he should condemn those who start it rather than call upon the country practically to justify it.

Britain First

In the course of a representation to the Government of India the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber only reflects Indian opinion in taking strong exception to the unreasonable preference given to British steel. The very principle of British preference as a matter of course is prejudicial to Indian interests. But it is amazing that the Chamber objects, not so much to the principle, as the extent of preference actually given, probably because the principle has already been foisted upon India. It points out that "the reciprocity is unequal and the benefit to Britain much more serious and real, while the benefit to India is meagre and problematical". But what was the Bill meant for and why should the Chamber be surprised? The Steel Bill is but a pre-indication of the way the W. P. Safeguards will be enforced in the future—if Britain is allowed to have her way in this matter.

The Ottawa Agreement Scandal

The truth about the betrayal of India in the name of Imperial Preference at Ottawa was bound to leak out sooner or later, however strenuously those who had pulled the strings from behind might have laboured to prevent the pernicious results of their policy from becoming manifest to the Indian public. The serious set-back which India's trade with non-British countries and even with Britain itself has received as a direct result of the Ottawa Pact is plainly evident in the official statistics of the trade. These latter cannot very well be explained away to suit official theories however much the official world might like to accomplish the task. So, when such statistics are inconsistent with the official explanations and contentions, the official world is naturally placed on the horns of an unpleasant dilemma.

The report which Dr. Meek was asked to prepare in justification of the Ottawa bargain foisted on India, appears to have proved rather a very uncomfortable document to the sponsors of the Pact, because, as we said before, the bare statistics of trade between India and the rest of the Empire had to be laid bare and they have a very sorry tale to tell of the ruin facing India's trade and industries, if the present conditions should persist for any length of time. So, heroic attempts are being made to put off the evil day of exposure of the report to the gaze of India. A summary of the report was sent to the press but was immediately called back for reasons entirely unexplained. How long is the public, which is vitally concerned, in the matter, to be kept in the dark about the contents of the report and in whose interest is such an autocratic procedure being followed? The longer the official world tries to hush up the scandal the more it is bound to confirm the suspicions of the public that India's interests are being ruthlessly sacrificed to alien interests.

STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

What India Wants

(BY ASAF ALI.)

III.

The national struggle to reach the National Goal has not ceased, and it shall not cease until the sovereignty of the people is established. But, for reasons which the country has no occasion to regret, the Congress has accepted Mahatma Gandhi's advice regarding civil resistance, and it has once again resumed normal activities including the parliamentary method of educating the electorate as regards their rights and responsibilities.

The Goal.

The goal which the Congress has set before the country, in the prevailing circumstances of the country can be reached through self-determination only.

The people have the right to demand that the constitution under which they have to live, and shape their destinies must be settled by their accredited representatives met in a Constituent Assembly, whose deliberations should be free from any alien control. Ten years ago the demand for an R.T.C. was put forward in the hope that an honourable settlement would be possible.

But the scheme of constitutional reforms which has emerged from the R.T.C., and is embodied in the White Paper has completely frustrated all hopes in that direction, and it is quite evident that India's political and economic subjection is the sum and substance of this scheme. It is an insult to India's capacity and self-respect, and an intolerable usurpation of the peoples' right to govern themselves. Once the goal and the road to the goal are clearly stated, there can be no going back. Mahatma Gandhi as the sole Plenipotentiary of the Congress agreed to accept such safeguards as could be shown to be demonstrably in the interests of India. This was a way to an honourable settlement, and it left room for an elastic and self-expanding constitution, which should automatically lead to the goal But, we have instead a rigid, truncated, and anti-national skeleton, which proclaims that India is a subject country reserved for foreign and indigenous exploitation.

United Nation.

The Congress stands for a free, united, happy and prosperous Nation, every unit of which must be guaranteed equal opportunities of self-development. It stands for the fundamental rights, as defined at Karachi in 1931, and it stands on and for the will of the people, who have a right to claim the fulfilment of all their legitimate aspirations.

In an Independent India with a National Constitution framed by a duly elected Constituent Assembly, the political policy of the National Government should be to secure for India an honourable place in the Comity of Nations. And to this end it should observe the following broad principles:—

1. Foreign.

(a) To maintain friendly relations with Foreign Powers.

(b) To conclude with them reciprocal treaties to secure India's trade interests and pursue a policy of co-operation in so far as such co-operation is directed to secure the peace of the world, and the protection of natural human rights.

(c) To establish embassies and consulates in foreign lands for international co-operation.

(d) To secure equal treatment of Indian citizens on the same basis as the treatment of the citizens of other self-governing countries, in all foreign lands.

(e) To secure reciprocally favourable treatment of Indian citizens in other self-governing countries.

2. Defence.

(a) To maintain an effective but comparatively less expensive army for internal peace and defence of the country.

(b) To provide for naval and air fleets for defence.

(c) To increase the air force, and correspondingly decrease foreign armies.

(d) To reduce the present expenditure on defence, (1) by purchasing all stores and other articles required for the army in India and of Indian manufacture, (2) by progressive reduction of foreign armies.

(e) To raise the strength of territorial reserves by conscriptive training of adults, and military training of the Police.

3. Ecclesiastical.

To abolish the Ecclesiastical Department.

4 POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(a) To urge the regularisation of state administration and to

(Continued on Page 7.)

CONGRESS AND SOCIALISM

It Is Necessary For Us Even Now To Make Clear What Sort Of Society And Social Institutions We Should Have In The Near Future

By Dr. BHAGWANDAS.

The consequences of blind adherence to Marx etc. are not quite wholesome even in Soviet Russia; and, moreover, the foremost and nearest disciples of the Master differ violently about interpretation of his utterances. "In the memorable battle between Stalin and Trotsky, both leaders sought to annihilate each other by volleys of quotations from Marx and Lenin. . . . Marx and Lenin are respectively the Old and New Testaments of Bolshevik Russia." (M. Hindus, "The Great Offensive," p. 175). As a result of these differences Trotsky, as much the Maker of New Russia as Lenin, has been driven into exile and knows not where to lay his head, and there was "meted out the same severe penalty to a group of seventy-five leaders. . . . Fifteen hundred other secondary chieftains suffered a similar fate. . . . The expelled ex-commissars and several thousand minor officials and party members found themselves behind bars. Many of these when in office had distinguished themselves by unwarranted cruelty, by arbitrary rule. . . . They who had forged the ring of iron called the dictatorship of the proletariat found themselves entrapped, isolated, and maltreated by the officers of the Government they had established, and bitterly derided by their cell-mates and fellow exiles." (Levine, "Stalin," pp. 235-237).

In reading the last sentence, let it not be forgotten that "the ring of ifon ralled the Bureaucracy" is probably worse, and "the ring of iron called the Autocracy of an Indian State Ruler with none to check him except the will and the convenience of a foreign Political Department" is far worse.

Basic Principles

It should also be noted that Trotsky and Stalin quarrelled in 1928 because Trotsky, it seems, wanted to deal with the peasants' recalcitrance in the martial way, and Stalin in the diplomatic; but, as soon as Trotsky had been driven out, Stalin took over Trotsky's role and tried it, though he has had to tone down considerably again; while Trotsky, in exile, has abated his martial ardour and his ideas of World-Revolution (at least so it seems, whatever his secret schemings and manoeuvring's may be) and has been advising the Communist International to co-operate with the Second International. (M. Hindus, op. cit., p. 274). Very changeful, and very full of the most sordid intrigues and bickerings, often very tragical and murderous quarrels, is the game of politics—when the basic principles as to the fundamental institutions of society are not clear, and not clearly agreed upon, and the lower Swa is rampant.

It is therefore very necessary to make these clear. We ought to make up our minds us to what sort of Society, social organisation, social structure, we want. Only then will our efforts and our struggles be governed and guided by one purpose and therefore be successful; otherwise, they will be mis-governed and mis-guided by many cross-purposes and therefore be contradictory, internecine, futile. To make up our minds as to what sort of society we want—seems a tall order; yet it is likely to prove the shortest in the long or even the short run. The more haste the less speed, slow and steady wins the race.

Gandhiji's Achievement

Mahatmaji has been concentrating his matchless soul-force on the "means", the arousal of the Mass-Mind by the 'mantras' of khadi, non-violence, Hindu-Muslim Unity, anti-untouchability, the last of which is most to the fore at the moment. Incidentally, he has touched acutely the Class-Mind and has also stimulated tensely, to self-examination of various sorts, the Governmental Mind. How very successfully he has done so, is evidenced by the repeated confessions, within the last few months, of such life-long I. C. S. bureaucrats as Sir Hugh Macpherson, Sir Laurie Hammond, Sir James Thompson (ex-Governors of Bihar, Assam, and chief commissioner of Delhi, if I am not mistaken), and also of several Governors now in office, in connection with their annual budgets as to the heavy burdens cast upon the Governments, and the great waste of energy and resources caused to both public and public servants by the tug-of-war between them. The British-Indian Government has been compelled to see the necessity of revising its principles and forms—whether for the better or the worse, whether so as to obviate a renewal of the tug-of-war, or necessitate it, time will show. As Mr. Bhulabhai has been saying in the course of his recent Madras tour, what the Congress did in the past was necessary to do for the progress of the country and there is no reason at all to regret it, even as

(Continued on Page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

NO INFORMATION!

When reference was made in the Council of State about the serious illness of Mrs. Kamla Nehru, Mr. Hallet complacently told the House, on behalf of the Government, that he had no information about it. The whole country is aware of it and there is not a single Indian who is not keenly anxious about the health of Jawaharlal's wife. But the Home Department of the Government of India and its Secretary are not aware of it. We are not surprised. We would not be surprised, if it was not within Mr. Hallet's knowledge that Mahatma Gandhi, for instance, was undergoing a seven-days' fast at Wardha. It is no part of the duties of a Department concerned with the internal affairs of India to be in touch with national feelings and national anxieties. Mr. Hallet's ignorance justifies the administration, of which he is the servant and representative. It is eminently worthy of the bureaucracy. But it is also somewhat nauseating.

NEW FILM VENTURE

The Bombay Talkies Limited has, judged by its prospectus, published yesterday, decided to work along lines that do not, by any chance, yet constitute the declared policy of the average Indian Studio executives. The Bombay Talkies aims at "correct" representation of traditional life as well as every day modern life with its problems and the aspirations of the people of India, "avoiding that which is narrow, parochial and communal, so that their effect on the home market should be to develop mutual understanding between the different communities of India". For the foreign market it will endeavour to "remove misconceptions and develop a truer outlook and sympathy towards India and Indians". The Bombay Talkies has decided also to produce educational films and help to diffuse literacy and promote adult education. These are, indeed, worthwhile objectives. There is nothing in them that cannot be achieved—if the necessary perseverance, determination and informed guidance could be ensured for the conduct of the new film venture. Its Board of Directors could be relied upon to provide that determined guidance. And, we wish, therefore, the new film venture success and the widest practical support.

RIGHTS OF JOURNALISTS

We do not think that the journalistic world outside Simla will hold the explanatory statement issued by the Assembly Press Gallery Committee, with reference to the complaint of Mr. R. L. Rau of the "Hindustan Times" and the "Hindu," as quite convincing. The Committee's dictum that "invitations to social functions cannot be claimed as a matter of right by journalists and that they are entirely a matter for the host or hosts concerned to decide" cannot hold good in all circumstances. In cases of social functions organised by purely private individuals the persons to be invited must always be left to the choice of the host or hosts. But can the farewell luncheon given to the retiring Home Member by the President and members of the Assembly, by any stretch of imagination be described as a purely private function? There are dinners and welcome or farewell addresses to in-coming and retiring Governors by municipalities or important public bodies. Are the hosts in such cases quite free to pick and choose among the representatives of the leading local journals, whom they would like to honour with their invitations?

A DUTY NEGLECTED

The members of the Simla Press Gallery Committee ought to know that the journalistic profession all the world over has its own standard of proprieties and will not tolerate any invidious distinction among its members, high or low, whether officialdom frowns or smiles on particular individuals. Especially in the case of an organised body like the Simla Press Committee, it is amazing that some of its members should be ignorant or unmindful of the proper journalistic etiquette —which is to stand firmly by the dignity of the profession as a whole and not to tolerate any invidious treatment of its representatives. Mr. Rau was, in our opinion, fully justified in expecting fellow-members of the profession, and particularly the members of the Press Gallery Committee, not to be present at the farewell luncheon to the Home Member, in view of the highly invidious and persistent discrimination made in his case in certain official and pro-official quarters in Simla.

KAIVALYADHAM HEALTH CENTRE.

We are glad to learn that in appreciation of the unostentatious but thoroughly sound work in health and physical culture, carried on by Swami Kuvalyananda and his colleagues, of the Kaivalyadham, the Government of Bombay have made a present of a valuable plot of land near the Charni Road Station for the use of the health-centre of the institution in Bombay. The Swami has been making a scientific study of the Yoga system of health culture with the aid of modern appliances and the results of his researches have won recognition at the hands of earnest students of Yoga as well as some eminent psychologists in the West. But the Kaivalyadham does not confine itself to research work only, it has also been imparting instruction in the practical culture of health and has opened health-centres in more than one place, including Bombay, and has thus been instrumental in improving the physique of hundreds of persons, who have sought its advice. Such an institution deserves every encouragement and help from the Indian public.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Ottawa Pact Scandal

The Associated Press of India, Simla, sent us, as they did to other papers, last week a summary of Dr. Meek's report on the working of the Ottawa agreement. But the publication of the report has been forbidden until it is formally presented to the Legislative Assembly. For that reason we have not made any use so far of that report. But we notice that the Simla correspondent of the *Hindu* has been able to 'elicit' from 'authoritative circles' 'information' regarding the contents of that report, which 'information' has been published by our Madras contemporary. The correspondent says, among other things, that the report 'tells a sad tale.' That was also our 'information.' But why should one paper alone be permitted to publish that 'information'?—"Leader."

Gandhiji has developed nausea because he is fasting.

We, too, are suffering from the same trouble because we are thoroughly fed up with Bombay's weather and Delhi's Assembly.

* * * *

Apropos the Navy Discipline Bill in the Assembly Sir Hari Singh Gour, the redoubtable leader of—we forget which party, but it doesn't matter--asks "Shall we cut our throat by our own hand?"

Perish the thought! That hand must always be reserved for other throats,—as heretofore.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN ASSEMBLY

Law Member Caught Out In Battle Of Wits.

Not out please, the Hon'ble the Umpire deciding that he had—er—bumped?

* * * *

Sir Shanmukham was in exceptionally—yes, quite exceptionally—great form. He came, amid laughter, to the rescue of a number of M. L. A.'s.

And the way he retrieved Sir Henry Gidney was really remarkable. "The Hon'ble Member knows that Sir Henry Gidney has no sides, but only a circumference."

It is, however, a relief to think that nobody shouted "vicious circle"

* * * *

The best joke, of course, was "cracked" by Dewan Bahadur Ramaswamy Mudaliar over the head of—well, you see, he refused to trust British pledges because of past experiences!

As our correspondent says, "cheap jokes provided the Assembly with one of the liveliest hours of the Session."

* * * *

Mr. Aney says that the Working Committee resolution on the Award was a mistake committed by the Congress for the first time in the last 50 years.

We regret to have to do so, but we must beg to correct Mr. Aney. The present is by no means the first mistake. It can, at least be described as the third. The first and greatest blunder was committed when the Congress allowed itself to be founded and the second when it allowed itself to be led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920.

There are some minor mistakes also, mistakes associated, for intance, with "Jawaharlal," "Lahore" "Karachi" etc., etc.

* * * *

The I.—G. of Prisons says he cannot "too forcibly condemn the lack of knowledge displayed by certain magistrates in the presidency of the advance made during the past decade in the treatment of juveniles."

We trust the Home Member will take the cue and organise pleasure parties of these magistrates to the various prisons, with arrangements for at least a couple of days' stay in each prison

* * * *

According to a Lucknow Taluqdar "the Taluqdars of this province are very optimistic of the result and it will not be an easy job for the Congress candidate to win the polls in any constituency."

Money, we have always been told, talks. Land does better. It drivels.

But we congratulate the Taluqdar on his loud optimism. We hope it isn't due to nerves.

* * * *

"The Prime Minister" says a Reuter message, "who is looking well thanked the Canadians for enabling him to enjoy a quiet care-free holiday."

This sense of gratitude must greatly reassure the Britishers. They would now look forward with eagerness to the General Election when he is to be enabled to enjoy a quiet care-free and permanent holiday.

* * * *

In his letter of appointment to Papen, whereby he formally got rid of the Vice-Chancellor, the "Leader" has said a number of interesting things, But the most interesting is the conclusion "I remain very Devotedly Yours, Hitler."

* * * *

No wonder that Papen should, in view of the threat, welcome escape to Vienna with a loud of relief "Hell Hitler."

* * * *

"Has your love for him died?"

"No, but it's not very well."

* * * *

Unnecessary sensation is being created over the discovery of 31½ft. long skeleton in the Central Provinces. The provinces have always been to be the habitat of a race of Giants, as Dr. Moonje, will tell you.

GOVERNMENTS' FIRST DEFEAT IN ASSEMBLY

House Drives First Nail In 'Appointment Award'

OPPOSITION CARRY THE DAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 9.

The crowded public galleries were amply repaid for their visit to the Assembly to-day when the Law Member was once again the central figure of the drama.

Just when the sitting began, word had gone forth that Mr. Lahiri Choudhary had given notice of an adjournment motion to condemn the Law Member's speech yesterday in which he had called the Oriyas uncivilised and declared that Ranchi was the only place fit for Mr. B. Das.

But, the Democrats led by Mr. Neogy had a better parliamentary sense and made Mr. Choudhary withdraw his motion. The Democrats declared that the only place to deal with the Law Member was the floor of the House were they could "give back".

It seemed as if the Law Member was affected by this storm, because his replies to questions on the League of Nations were halting.

But the Law Member could not get over his natural inclinations. He wanted to attack when he was displaying his talents, Sir Frank Noyce and Sir Joseph Bhore exchanged anxious looks.

RETORT TO LAW MEMBER

In the afternoon Mr. Mahapatra a young member of the House became the mouth-piece of the Opposition and characterised the Law Member's method as that of "Billingsgate", and said that when the Law Member said yesterday that all his faults were due to his early professional career in Orissa, Mr. Mahapatra found explanation in the fact that the House of the Law Member was situated in the midst of a fish market.

However, so far as the business of the day was concerned, Dr. DeSouza had the unique distinction of being backed by every section of the House in his demand for the Indian Christian Community's share in services.

As if all this fun not enough for the day's relaxation, Sir Henry Gidney created another scene. Being on the panel of Chairmen, he was called upon by the Chair to preside for a little time. Sir H. Gidney responded to the call by walking across the floor of the House. There was an outburst of ironical cheers which became more voluminous, when he took the Chair from where he was expected to observe order, having himself broken it just a minute before.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to discuss non-official resolutions.

Sir Henry Craik replying to a question of Mr. Harban Singh said that the Government of India were not yet in a position to make a detailed statement regarding the King Emperor's Silver Jubilee celebrations but would make an announcement in due course. As stated in the announcement in the Commons, the question of the representation of India had been discussed by His Majesty's Government with Lord Willingdon.

Sir Joseph Bhore replying to the same member's question said that the Government were not yet in a position to announce when the committee for the delimitation of constituencies of provincial and central legislatures would be constituted.—

A series of questions was put by Dr. Ziauddin relating to the League of Nations and the proceedings were considerably enlivened by supplementary questions.

Sir N. N. Sircar replying to Dr. Ziauddin said that India's delegates were often ventilating the need for the appointment of more Indians to the League Secretariat, but he dissociated himself from the suggestion that it would be either reasonable or practicable to introduce a proportion between the percentage of contribution and the percentage of representation in the Secretariat.

Replying to another question the Law Member said that non-officials desiring to interest themselves in matters pertaining to the League of Nations might suitably establish and support organisations on the lines of the League of Nations Union Committee of the British Parliament. Any member who wished to discuss the report of the League could move a resolution.

Mr. James asked the Government to consider the advisability on its own initiative of giving the House an opportunity of discussing important reports of the League of Nations, rather than leave it to the chance of the ballot box.

Sir N N. Sircar: Government will consider the matter.

Mr. Sher Muhamed: Has the Government ever attempted to send a member of the House to represent them in the League of Nations?

Sir N. N. Sircar: I am not aware, but if any attempt was made, it was not successful.

Mr. Mudaliar: Has the Government of India any option in the matter, because the Secretary of State decides the question? (Laughter).

Sir N. N. Sircar: If that is the Hon'ble Member's view, he might have relieved me of the necessity of answering the questions. (Applause).

GOVT V. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Neogy: Is it not a fact that the ultimate decision lies with the Secretary of State?

Sir N. N. Sircar: Sometimes the Secretary of State yields to the Government of India and vice-versa. (Laughter).

Mr. Navalrai: Will the Government now consider the question of sending members of the House to the League of Nations?

Sir N. N. Sircar: That will depend on if we know the number of applicants and their qualifications.

REFLECTION ON DELEGATES?

Mr. Mudaliar: Is that the basis on which so far selections have been made of those who went to the League of Nations? Is that not a reflection on the delegates who have gone so far?

Sir N. N. Sircar: It does not mean sending an application on a stamped paper duly witnessed. An application is made in various ways. Hon'ble Members do manage to convey their wishes in various matters.

Mr. Neogy: Was that the way in which his predecessor conveyed his wish in the matter?

Sir N. N. Sircar: I can answer that only when I get a reply from my predecessor in Calcutta.

The rumoured motion of adjournment by Mr. Lahiri Choudhry did not materialise, as after questions, the President called upon the House to continue the debate on the Indian Christian community.

POLITICS V. RELIGION.

Sir Henry Gidney supporting the resolution twitted the Indian Christian community on its division into two which made it impossible for the Government to choose representatives from two religious sections. This was made clear at the Round Table Conference between Mr. Pannirselvam (who had now been made Home Member of the Madras Government) and Dr. Datta who was a Congressman in disguise. The time had come when politics should be separated from religion. However, others present at the Round Table Conference did their best to help the Indian Christian community. At that conference the Muslims based their claims on loyalty to Government, their non-participation in civil disobedience and terrorist movements and their army services. The Sikhs rightly based their claims on their services in the Punjab. The Englishmen asked for protection on the basis of millions sunk in India and Anglo-Indians on the basis of services rendered. Indian Christians had equal claim on the basis of education and advancement. That community always deserved well of India.

Mr. Harban Singh supported the resolution but complained that ever since the Simon Commission came to India, the Government of India's mind was running in one direction only.

NATION FIRST.

Mr. James said that the Indian Christians had always put the nation first and the community next and that was why they made such friends with members of other communities.

Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar repudiated the suggestion of Sir Henry Gidney that services shares had been awarded on consideration of loyalty to the Government of particular communities.

ANGLO-INDIAN MONOPOLY.

Sir Hari Singh Gour said that Sir Henry Gidney and others who wanted to dish the majority in London intrigued to get Indian Christian representatives' signature to the Minority Pact. This community had suffered because it had not been vocal, whereas Anglo-Indians who were one-sixtieth of Indian Christians had monopolised the lion's share.

Dr. Ziauddin asked Sir Henry Gidney the question:—"Are you an Indian?"

Sir Henry Gidney: " want notice of that question" (Laughter).

Dr. Ziauddin said that Sir Henry Gidney had in the past claimed that he was an Indian. He was also a Christian. Therefore Sir Henry Gidney was an Indian Christian. (Laughter). He asked why a difference had been created between Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians. Was it because the one was white and the other black! He pleaded that these communities should be given a common share.

ASSEMBLY TO BLAME.

Mr. Trivedi, Joint Secretary, Home Department, replying to the debate explained that it was not the Government that introduced communalism in the services, but it was the Assembly which passed a resolution 1923 asking the Government to prevent the preponderance of any one class in the Public Services. Government's policy had remained the same since 1923, though the recent resolution introduced some modification in the method of giving effect to it. As regards Indian Christians, they held today in every service under the Government of India a proportion well in excess of their population ratio, which was 1.4 per cent. of the total. For instance, their share in the I.C.S. was 5.8 and in the Indian Police over 3 per cent. The same was the case with appointments in the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and the Government Secretariat. As for the future position of Indian Christians, Mr. Trivedi said that the 8-1/3 share reserved for non-Muslim minorities would really be consumed by Indian Christians, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians and Parsees, who all combined formed only 2.6 per cent. of the total population of India.

Indian Christians were highly educated and would annex more appointments even in the unreserved portion.

The reason why Anglo-Indians had been specially treated was that their economic wellbeing was woven round a particular class of appointments, whereas Christians held posts in all classes of the services.

Mr. Trivedi suggested that Dr. De Souza should withdraw the resolution.

OPPOSITION CARRY DAY.

Dr. De Souza said that his resolution had received support from all sides of the House, except the Government of India. He had, therefore, the unique distinction of causing a cleavage, between the Government and elected representatives of the people. But he would not like the cleavage and so he would withdraw the resolution, but he assured the House that the entire Indian Christian community stood united in condemning the appointment Award. His community put the nation first and community next (Applause) and they would contribute their share to India's nationalism.

Dr. De Souza wished to withdraw the resolution, but the Opposition benches declined to allow him to do so.

The resolution was put to vote and carried amidst cheers in which Dr. De Souza joined.

LIFT COAL DEPRESSION.

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi moved a resolution urging that the immediate steps be taken to appoint a committee to enquire into how far the present abnormal depression in the Indian Coal Industry was due to the working of state-owned railway collieries and the present surcharge of Railway freight on coal and other causes, and suggest ways and means for its improvement. Mr. Ghuznavi claimed that his resolution had the unanimous support from all collieries' interests large and small.

TAX-PAYERS COME IN HANDY.

Mr. Rau, Financial Commissioner, Railways, opposing Mr. Ghuznavi's resolution regarding the coal industry said that Government must keep the taxpayer's interest above that of colliery-owners and not yield to political pressure.

The Railway Board was constantly watching the situation to see whether it would be more desirable to restrict raising still further or closing down temporarily. He could not hold out any hope in the near future of abolition or modification of the coal surcharge, except modification that may be decided on long distance rates after investigation.

Mr. Ghuznavi withdrew his resolution on coal trade.

The House adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

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AMUSEMENTS FOR ALL

GRIMMET IN ACTION

AUSTRALIAS (First Innings.)

WARWICKSHIRE (1st Innings.)

Kilner c Brobley b Ebeling ..	3
Buckinham b Grimmett	5
Croom st. Oldfield b. Grimmett	51
Bates c Chipperfield b. Fleetwood Smith	9
Wyatt l.b.w. b. Fleetwood Smith	9
Parsons l.b.w. b. Grimmett	6
Santall b Ebeling	61
Cranmer b Grimmett	29
Paine (not out)	0
Hollies st. Oldfield b. Grimmett	0
Extras	6
Total	179

Bowling Analysis:—Ebeling 18/10/19/3; McCabe 4/9/0, Grimmett 30.2/6/76/5; Fleetwood Smith 18/3/61/2.

Scores:

AUSTRALIAN'S SECOND INNINS

AUSTRALIANS (Second Innings.)

McCabe c Santall, b Hollies ..	77
Brown b Mayer	29
Darling c and b Paine	50
Kippax b Hollies	11
Chipperfield (not out)	5
Barnett (not out)	0
Extras	13
Total (for 4 wickets)	185

Fall of wickets: 85|1; 143|2; 167|3; 183|4.

CONGRESS AND SOCIALISM

(Continued from page 6.)

the present suspension of Civil Disobedience was and is also unavoidable and necessary and perfectly right.

End And Means

By a wise dispensation of God (or Providence, or Nature, or the Unknowable, or the Collective mind, as you like it), another section of Congress workers, most prominent in the recent active struggle also, has been slowly and more and more clearly realising that the more distinct visualisation of the "End", i.e., of the nature of the Swaraj that we are striving for, the new social structure with its new economic policy and political policy that we need, is just as indispensable as the active struggle and the pursuit of the "Means," if not more.

Mahatmaji, as the Leader-in-Chief of India, has to keep his fingers—constituted by the General Staff of front-rank leaders, ex-presidents of the Congress and members of the Working Comittee and others—on the pulsings of all the main arterial currents of thought and feeling that are circulating in the vast body politic of India. He has to guide and regulate them, and has also to be guided and influenced by them, in inevitable action and reaction. Steadily, side by side with the methods of non-violent direct action, the mind of the country has been trying, at first semi-consciously and vaguely, and then more and more consciously and insistently, to make sure, at least in broad principles, what ought to be the nature, the kind, the form, of the economic, political, domestic, social, religious, cultural, educational policies of the Swaraj we want. The arrant fallacy of the notion, "Let us get power first, and then we will talk of how to use it afterwards," has been realised more and more clearly.

Deshabandhu C. R. Das's Outline Scheme of Swaraj (1923), Dr. Annie Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill, the discussions of the All-Parties Conference in Bombay and Delhi (1924-25), the Draft Constitutions prepared by Shri Vijjaraghavachariar and Shri Srinivasa Iyengar and others, the Nehru Committee Scheme which was passed with modifications as the All-Parties Scheme at the Calcutta Convention and Congress (1928-9), the Fundamental Rights and Duties Resolution of the Karachi Congress and the A.I.C.C. (1931), and now the Resolutions of the A. I. Socialist Conference at Patna (May, 1934) and the Programme prepared by its Draft Committee—all these are strong and unmistakeable evidence that the country has never been and is not satisfied with practising only the "Means" to Swaraj, but craves also irresistibly to know as well the "Meaning" of Swaraj, the "End" for which it did, in the past, and again, as necessary, in the future, is to, struggle and suffer and sacrifice.

(To Be Continued)

ADJOURNMENT MOTION FAILS

(Continued from page 1 .)

Ali and said that it was only poor people who did not find employment in India that wanted to migrate. Naturally, they were not men of education and status, whom Sir Raza Ali had in view and who would add to the prestige of India.

NO HARIJAN QUARTER FOR INDIANS.

Sir Fazli Hussain said that the mover wanted to "set-part" a colony for Indians. By making that recommendation, he was adopting a defeatist policy, namely segregation of Indians which was quite opposed to the policy of the Government of India. He regretted that a member of the Council of State advocated the policy of establishing a Harijan quarter for Indians. From the resolution it appeared that he wanted a colony for Indians, meaning thereby an uninhabited colony. The mover did not say where such a colony was.

(Lala Ramsarandas:—Brazil).

Continuing Sir Fazli said there were many places in the world for people who had the requisite amount of virility. He did not know to what extent His Majesty's Government would help India, but assuming that Rs. 1000 was necessary for one emigrant as suggested by the South African formula, and assuming that one per cent of India's population would be available every year for emigration, the Government of India would have to find large sums annually for emigration. Therefore, however, desirable the idea might be of finding a colony, the proposition at present was immature, incomplete and distinctly injurious.

MOTION DEFEATED.

Mr. Mathraprasad Mehrotra urged that the proposition should not be treated light-heartedly. There was no other way to make a demand than by a resolution. He quoted from the Colonisation Committee's Report, which recommended that India should find a colony of her own.

Mr. Hossain Imam replying complained that the Government of India had never taken a strong and independent action with regard to colonial questions, but had always been subservient to His Majesty's Government.

The motion was put to vote and defeated by 9 against 27 votes.

IMPLEMENT CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT.

Mr. P. N. Sapru moved the next resolution as follows:—"In view of the fact that the recommendations of the Indian Colonisation Enquiry Committee appointed by the Union Government of South Africa do not serve the interests of Indians resident there, this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council to press upon the Union Government to take adequate steps in accordance with the spirit of the Cape Town Agreement of 1932 to secure the advancement of Indians residing in South Africa."

Mr. Sapru said he wanted the Government of India to say in clear terms that the report of the Colonisation Committee was not satisfactory and that the Government of India should now urge the Union Government to do all that they could to enable Indians in South Africa to develop along their own lines and make their distinctive contribution to the land of their birth.

GIVE THEM FAIR DEAL.

In Mr. Sapru's opinion, it was moonshine to imagine that economic problems presented by India's growing population would be solved by a policy of emigration. It was possible to overestimate the value of colonisation, as a means of solving India's economic problem. That problem for its solution required a more planned effort at industrial and economic development than colonisation. As for South African Indians, there was no evidence that he would readily join any scheme of colonisation. In fact, there was no demand for such a scheme on their part. Authoritative organised South African opinion had been expressed against the colonisation scheme. There was no question of fresh immigration to South Africa. But those who had helped to make the South Africa of to-day had the right to a fair deal. The Government of India should take a firm line and urge the Union Government to implement the Cape Town Agreement in letter and spirit.

Mr. Mehrotra moved an amendment to the effect that the Union Government should be asked to appoint another committee with adequate representation of Indians on it, besides taking adequate steps in accordance with the Cape Town Agreement to promote the interests of the population settled there. He quoted Sir Maharajsingh's evidence before facts finding Committee that colonies mentioned were not suitable to Indians.

GOVT. AWAITING REPORT.

Sir Fazli Hussain congratulated Mr. Sapru for the excellent, sober and restrained speech. He emphasised that the report they discussed was merely of Facts Finding Committee appointed by the Union Government for their own benefit. If and when the Joint Commission contemplated in the Cape Town Agreement was appointed, the Government of India would certainly see that capable men were put on it to represent India and Indians Indians. On the present report, the Government of India had not yet formulated their views, as they were awaiting expression of opinion not only in India but in South Africa. In such a difficult matter as this, a few weeks' delay should not matter. Even if the colonisation scheme was accepted, it was obvious that in the present state of finances, it was impossible to start it. The Government of India would carefully examine all opinions received before formulating their own conclusions.

STRUGGLE MUST GO ON.

As for improving the conditions of Indians in South Africa, Sir Fazli said that Government of India's policy was strictly national. There was no difference between their views and those of the public in India. A large number of members of the Union Government desired to help Indians as far as possible. But that was a responsible Government, and they found it difficult to carry opinion with them. Public opinion in the colony was narrow and selfish judged from the Indian point of view. So education was needed. Something was done when the Rt Hon'ble Srinivas Sastri, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Sir Kurma Reddi were there. But that was not substantial enough. The struggle with South Africa must continue with perseverence and vigour. The Government of India would do everything to see that this struggle was carried on in the best interests of Indians overseas.

Mr. Sapru did not accept Mr. Mehrotras amendment which was in fact opposed to the spirit of his resolution. It was for the Union Government to take the inititive in appointing a Joint Commission. Why should India now seek it?

At the same time, he wanted public opinion in South Africa to be educated by Colonial Ministers in favour of fair treatment to Indians. He therefore, wanted copies of the debate to be forwarded to His Majesty's Government.

Sir Fazli promised to forward the debate.

The resolution was withdrawn.

STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

(Continued from page 6)

support the introduction of representative institutions.

5 INTERNAL.

1 To maintain 'full Sovereignty of the people.

2 To guarantee to every Indian citizen.

(a) Economic self-sufficiency. i.e., shelter, food, clothing, amusement. education and suitable employment.

(b) Equal chances of self-devel

(c) Free education, and vocational instruction upto as high a standard as possible.

3 To abolish all artificial barriers among citizens and citizens and other disabilities.

4 To secure an equitable adjustment of the economic structure of society.

5 To develop 'National Economy' by

(a) Industrialising the country.

(b) Controlling both imports and exports.

(c) Modernising agriculture, and enabling every willing peasant to have enough land for his needs.

6 To liberalise all social institutions.

7 To adjust Government revenue and expenditure to National economic conditions and release coming generations from economic burdens.

8 To keep abreast of the material progress of the world, and to raise the general standard of life.

9 To secure co-operation between labour and talent on an equitable basis.

10 To abolish private monopolies, and progressively socialise national resources.

GENERAL.

1 To maintain in the Legislatures of the country both at the Centre and in the Constituent States, the fullest exercise of responsibility.

2 To secure for the people residing in India as its citizens whether of Indian birth or otherwise irrespective of caste, creed, colour race or sex, the fullest benefits of civilisation. i.e., freedom of person, speech, association and expression of opinion; and the fullest opportunities of promotion of national interest in harmonious adjustment with such interests of non-Indians as they can enjoy in any self-governing country.

Is it too much to ask that all should unite on this basis? Is this not enough and to spare, for all as the immediate objective? The country needs the solidarity of a rock more than insistence on fresh stratification of political opinions

(Concluded.)

NO-CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT

I Do Not Concur With Council Motion, Says Burma Governor

RANGOON, Aug. 9.

The Governor's approval or disapproval of the no-confidence motion carried yesterday in the Burma Legislative Council has not been conveyed to the Council till 1 p.m. to-day.

It is understood that the Governor has asked a true English translation of the Burmese speeches by Members in that connection. Necessary papers have been sent last evening.

Considering the delay in Governor's decision, one section of the Lobby is of the opinion that the Governor will veto the motion carried while the other section holds that the Governor cannot do it, when the motion has been passed by a vast majority of 18 votes.

After lunch the President read at the Burma Legislative Council Meeting the Governor's message regarding no-confidence motion passed yesterday.

The Governor refused to concur with the motion, dwelling at length on the inadivisability of removal of the President on such flimsy and insufficient grounds disclosed in the members' speeches.

The message was received with cheers by the Official Benches.—United Press.

HUNGER STRIKE IN MANDALAY

Adjournment Motion Ruled Out In Burma Council

RANGOON, Aug. 9.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day, the President ruled out the adjournment motion, notice of which had been given by five members in connection with the hunger strike of Shin Ariya in Mandalay Jail.

He pointed out that there was ample time to table resolutions, which privilege had not been made use of. He also quoted the ruling of U. Pu the former President, himself a Burman Buddhist, on a motion of a similar nature in connection with the Hunger Strike of U. Wiziya, disallowing the same.

He emphasised that this kind of motion involved action by the Government and detailed reply had already been given by the Home Member replying to a question.

On enquiry, the President elicited from the Home Member that Shin Ariya was sentenced on 15th June to three months imprisonment and his life was in no way in danger.—A. P.

RS. 21 LAKHS STEEL PLANT FOR MYSORE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, August 9.

The Government of Mysore have decided to establish a steel plant at a cost of Rs. 21 lakhs at the Bhadravati Iron Works, as the only step to make the works self-supporting.

Manufacture of steel is expected to begin in October 1935.

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

The Editor of the "Daily Khilafat", sends the following for publication:—

The marriage ceremony of Ghazi Mohiuddin, Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee with Akhtar Jahan Begum, daughter of Mr. Abdul Hamid Ajmari, was performed to-night after the "Maghrib" prayer.—A. P.

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Is Humanity Progressing?

REFLECTIONS ON "VOLTAIRE"

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I saw "Voltaire" screened at the Excelsior theatre last night and was impressed by the excellent performance given by Mr George Arliss of this famous character of the 17th century. The characterization was flawless, the diction perfect. The picture was very enjoyable.

However, after I had left the theatre, one thought worried me. Nearly 300 years have passed since the conditions depicted in this story existed. But since then how little has humanity really progressed is revealed by the description of Mr. Lloyd George of the Russia of 1918 in his "Further War Memoirs" now being published in the "Times of India." This is what Mr. Lloyd George says:

"A virtuous and well meaning sovereign (meaning the late Czar Nicholas II) became directly responsible for a regime drenched in corruption, indolence, debauchery, favouritism, jealousy, sycophancy, idolatry, incompetence and treachery—an accumulation of all those vices that make for utter misgovernment and inevitably end in anarchy."

Bearing in mind the events that are taking place in many of the so-called modern States today when liberty of speech is tabooed and imprisonment without trial against which Voltaire so nobly and courageously protested still exists, it seems to me that a thinking person may be forgiven for believing that of all creatures man is a most futile animal.

Anyway, historical plays like "Voltaire" are to be welcomed and one is glad to find that producers are giving more attention to subjects of this description instead of morbid and foolish sex plays that by no means instruct or elevate.—Yours, etc.,

E. J. MARQUIS.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

"Socialistic Swadeshi"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since Mahatma Gandhi expounded at Benares his 'Swadeshi Socialism' which involved fighting for Zamindars against expropriation of property, Mr. S. K. Patil has come forward with his theory of "Socialistic Swadeshism." In his article Sjt. S. K. Patel declares that the Swadeshi resolution passed recently by the Congress Working Committee reveals the definitely socialistic tendencies of the Congress, and he further adds that he has known all along that the Gandhian philosophy had a definitely socialistic tinge about it.

Sjt. Patil evidently wants to show the 'loose talk' Socialist circles that the Swadeshi resolution is a clear proof of the socialistic mentality of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress.

It is difficult to understand how a preference for small-scale producers rather than the large-scale industrialists could be interpreted as a socialistic attitude. As a matter of fact, it is a typically petty bourgeois attitude.

As the economy of a country develops, there is a natural tendency to an increase in the scale of production and a decrease in the number of industrial units.

Although it is true that in the course of this process many small men are crushed down,—Yet any attempt to check the growth of large-scale industries and mechanised production is distinctly reactionary and anti-social.

In fact the idea of perpetuating the cottage-industry stage and doing away with machinery and scientific methods of production is essentially individualistic and retrogressive.

Under the capitalist system, the concentration of capital in fewer hands and the growth of a small number of gigantic trusts is the inevitable result of the competitive process. It is then that production becomes socialized and the emergence of full-fledged socialism becomes possible.

Of ourse, the process of economic development and industrialization of India is not going to suffer as a result of the Working Committee resolution. But what I want to point out is that it is merely meant to rally the petty bourgeois element—the small-scale producers, the middle class employers, the craftsmen etc.—and the resolution cannot by any stretch of imagination be termed socialistic.

The petty-bourgeois Nazis also curse materialism because the victories of technics on Nature signify the victory of Big Capital over small capital. So that if the Swadeshi Resolution shows the socialistic attitude of Congress, it must be something like the National Socialism of the Nazis and not real socialism.

The resolution is supposed to be an attempt to diminish the exploitation of workers. But as everyone must see, the real place to fight exploitation is in the large-scale industries. It is in the large scale industries that you find large-scale and organised exploitation misery and starvation. But according to the resolution the Congress is expected to fight exploitation only in the small industries which choose to accept Congress guidance.

The exploitation of the working class is essentially due to the private ownership of the means of production and no amount of wage-fixing, hour-fixing and 'regulation' and 'reform' by the Congress orders is going to free the workers from the exploitation of the "patriotic" capitalists who accept Congress guidance.

In short, it is absurd to call the Swadeshi Resolution an index of the socialistic mentality of Mahatma Gandhi, and the Congress. On the contrary, it is a sop to the lower middle-class producers. It is nothing but apotheosis of the petty bourgeoisie which is one of the tactics of the Fascists.—Yours, etc.

ASOKA MEHTA.

Santa Cruz, Aug. 9.

B. P. C. C. Elections And Khadi Clause

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the day of the election for the B.P.C.C. is approaching very near we find something about it in the press. I do not know how the Khadi Clause will be enforced because of the thirty thousand members rarely 25 per cent may be habitual khadi-wearer. Even the candidates are not habitual Khadi-wearers. How can they contest the election? And it remains to be seen how the B.P.C.C. will bring this clause in force. In some Wards the voters will come in Khadi but are they habitual khadi-wearers? It is possible if the B.P.C.C. cancels this election and orders all the Ward Committees to enlist such members and select the applications of such candidates as are habitual khadi-wearers. I do not know how the Khadi clause will be enforced in the coming B.P.C.C. election.—Yours, etc.

J. R. DEO.

Dadar, Aug. 9.

"Reconstruction Of Society"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I could not help recalling, while I read the reference to Dr. (presumably, of theology) Stanley Jone's sermons in the letter published this morning in your journal, certain incidents connected with this fashionable Christian preacher's visit to a district place; and I am permitting myself the liberty of contradicting your correspondent's statements regarding the character and contents of this Protestant Christian missionry's evangelical propaganda.

When I attended Dr. Jone's sermons I was assured he was not a Christian preacher but a speaker of great ability with a wide range of subjects of lay, if ethical, general interest, although he was run by an American missionary organisation. I knew better but wanted to watch the fun of seeing the Hindu audience, composed of the provincial "intellectuals," who had been jockeyed into attendance, swallow the sermons and was not disappointed either because the preacher actually got them to join him, in the end, in his "silent" prayer.

As a matter of fact, Dr. Stanley Jones is an ordinary Christian evangelist who employs the pretentious camouflage of what may be described as 'sensational' preaching 'a propos' local conditions. He is, in my opinion, what the Americans call 'hokum-merchant,' a good salesman with a gift of the gab, not unlike the gentlemen who sell the indigenous 'davai' while the proletarian gaping crowd drinks in the inspired oratory. Let me hasten to add, I have the highest admiration for these gentlemen: they, too, are artists of a sort, and much better artists at that than most pedagogues who storm our public platform.

Reverting, however, to Dr. Jones' sermons it is ridiculous to state that the missionary could speak on subjects outside the life and work of Jesus Christ. He refuses to be mixed up with 'politics': and yet he is credited with discrediting the Soviet regime. If, as your correspondent states, he criticised that system and offered to replace it with his own, he is obviously using his Christian sermons in the interests of anti-Soviet propaganda. And how could a man demonstrate the futility of the Soviet system who shuddered at having to touch 'politics'? Must he not examine that system before he condemned it?

I do not imagine any educated person could take Dr. Jones seriously if the latter criticised anything that is beyond the pale of his profession as Christian preacher. And if he were interested in questions of humanistic import, he had better investigate the conditions that exist under the regime of the foreign missionary organisations which run him—I mean, particularly the conditions in which the mass population of mission 'converts' live—and apply to them the methods of his co-operative system. I could say, from personal knowledge, that the masses of this population have to submit to conditions that are the direct outcome of a system of exploitation that has been foisted on men and women who are practically chained within the mission-compound by sheer economic necessity and helplessness. Yours, etc.,

"A VICTIM."

Bombay, Aug. 9.

B. P. C. C. Election And F Ward

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The forthcoming election to the B. P. C. C. from this ward appears to be a keenly contested affair.

Mr. K. S. Venkateswaran is also standing as a candidate from "F" Ward, and his activities during the Civil Disobedience movements of 1930 and 1932 are perhaps too recent to be forgotten. He is a staunch and loyal worker in the Congress ranks, and has proved his mettle by electing to undergo imprisonment for fairly long terms as a result of his active participation in these movements.

He was returned to the B. P. C. C. from this Ward in the previous election, and his candidature in the present instance also deserves whole-hearted support. He is worthy of confidence, as has already been manifested by his actions in the past, and any assistance the voters may choose to render him now in the shape of votes will no doubt be to the furtherance of the Congress cause and its ideals.—Yours, etc.,

A VOTER.

19, Park View, Matunga.

RECOUPING REVENUE LOSS

Bombay Corporation Representatives To Confer With Govt.

TOWN DUTY ABOLITION SEQUEL

How should the Bombay Municipality recoup the loss caused by the abolition of the Town Duty?

The Government of Bombay proposes to call a conference where the representatives of the Bombay Municipality have been invited. In a letter dated 2nd August 1934, the Secretary to the Government, General Department, requested the Mayor to send the Municipal Corporation's representatives to the conference to consider any proposals that the Corporation may have to make for sources of addtional revenue.

The conference will be held on Monday August 27th at 10 a.m. in the Committee Room of the Council Hall, Poona.

At the meeting of the corporation held on Thursday the following councillors were appointed to go to Poona on the understanding that any agreement arrived at, at the conference shall not be building upon the conference unless confirmed by them.

The Mayor, the Chairman of the Standing Committee (Mr. M. A. Karanjawala), chairman of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Commitee (Mr. A. Soares), Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Sir J. B. Boman-Behram and Mr. H. A. Lalji.

The Corporation then adjourned till Wednesday.

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE

As there is the possibility of a compromise in the B.P.C.C. elections from B Ward, on account of the withdrawal of some candidates, all the candidates are earnestly requested yb the Mandhvi Congress workers, to meet in Mandvi Congress Committee's office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 10th instant.

Where Do They Differ?

SOCIALIST CLAIM ANALYSED

(BY S. K. PATIL)

In these days we hear a good deal of noise in India about Socialism and Socialists. The formation of a Socialist Party within the Congress ranks has created a situation in Indian politics, which must exercise the minds of many people. After everything is said and done, the one question which still remains unreplied is: What in God's name is the cardinal difference between the perspectives of the Congress on the one hand and those of the Socialist Groups on the other? Are these differences of such a fundamental nature as can never be mutually adjusted. If they cannot, then, in my humble opinion, a Socialist Party within the Congress is a meaningless thing. If in the long run these differences can be adjusted then, also, it seems to me that the existence within the Congress of a separate party with a separate programme becomes a needless superfluity. Some how or other there is a feeling that things are moving in a direction which does not bode any good either to the Congress or the Socialists.

THE STAGE SET.

Some of us who in the heart of their hearts have never any doubt that the Indian National Congress claiming to represent the toiling masses of India, was bound to develop on socialistic lines as its activities and popularity expanded, were mad with joy when Pandit Jawaharlal, with his characteristic impatience about things he has set his heart upon, made an open declaration on the future economic policy of this country and the part which the Congress was expected to play in it. Gandhiji's reply to this outspoken move on the part of Jawaharlal, was in no way discouraging and looking to their personal relations, most of us thought that a stage was unalterably set in the Congress politics for an economic programme based on the broad principles of Socialism. So long as the strings of the situation were in the hands of Jawaharlal and Gandhiji, every one confidently believed that all that was happening was happening for the best. Neither the Congress as represented by Gandhiji was averse to basic principles of Socialism nor was Jawaharlal opposed to India evolving an indigenous socialism suited to Indian conditions. A blend of Gandhi-Jawahar philosophy with a proper admixture of economism and spiritualism would have been, as many people thought, an ideal solution of India's peculiar problems. For a number of years, Jawaharlal was known to be a Socialist of confirmed views. One could see his hand in the shaping of many resolutions with an economic bearing but he never despaired of success to a point where the formation of a new party would become a necessity. His creative mind backed by his forceful personality would have certainly avoided a split within the Congress ranks.

"CONFUSION OF THOUGHT."

With the incarceration of Jawaharlal, came a chaos and confusion which is growing every day and with disastrous consequences. The formation of Socialist Groups professedly within the Congress fold, has put an enormous strain on many people's loyalty to the Congress. There has been such a wild confusion of thought that very few people can really distinguish between the objectives of both. Then came the two resolutions of the Working Committee and the repercussions of these in the socialistic circles. All this is tending to aggravate the situation and make the gulf between the two more impassable. One is, indeed, staggered by the turn that the events have taken. In all propagandist squabbles, Jawaharlal's name is so cleverly exploited, that it should provide one more excuse to Government for his continued incarceration. Why should they release him if that release would mean a certain reunion between the two wings of the Congress? Government is never known to be doing things in that way. The whole position has become so awkward that it is time every thinking man and woman within the Congress rank, did some serious thinking of the issues involved.

IS A PARTY NECESSARY?

The first question that presents itself to a thinking man in the process of mental criticism is: Has Congress at any time, after it came under Gandhiji's influence, shown the slightest tendency to oppose or bring any obstacles in the way of socialised national economy? I do not for a moment argue that Karachi resolution embodies all basic principles of socialism. It is only a turn in that direction with about 25 per cent of socialism inasmuch as it advocates the nationalisation of the key-industries and ensures a decent standard of life to toiling millions. And yet the Congress even in the flush of victory did not demand any more and whatever was demanded was granted without the slightest demur. I cannot understand for the life of me why the tendencies of our socialist friends should be activated by an utter want of faith in the Congress to do the right thing by the masses. The inevitable inference is that either the differences are radical in which case the socialists are untrue to themselves in remaining a part of the Congress or they are too superficial to justify the existence of a separate party within the Congress. In either case the attitude taken by the Socialists does them little honour.

NOT A NEW INVENTION.

Socialism is not a new invention in any sense. In a variety of experiments, it is before the civilized world for over a century and a half. The West has tried it for decades and has yet come nowhere near success. The reaction of several of these experiments can be seen in the emergence of a new political tendency known as 'Fascism.' All these things are as old as our Congress, if not older, and that takes away from them the element of novelty if any was claimed in its favour. There is no tailor-made pattern of socialism anywhere in the world, which India can adopt while at the same time evade its consequences. The mere expression of "Socialism" leads us nowhere. It neither expropriates the rich nor brings any bread to poor man's table. As Gandhiji told the student deputationists of Calcutta, India can find an original solution in the light of the world experience, for liquidating the differences between Capital and Labour and evolving a socialist economy based on socialistic principles. For over a decade, Sweden has professed Socialism as a State programme and yet has not advanced an inch farther beyond publishing voluminous brochures on various unsuccessful socialistic experiments. Russia is still in the whirl, while Italy and Germany have set the hands of the clock in the opposite direction. Which then is the pattern which our Socialist friends want us forthwith to put into practice? Cannot we improve on all these experiments?

NO FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE

The latest election manifesto of the Bombay Socialist Group I am afraid, does not bring us a jot nearer any practical suggestion. It is discreetly silent on many points "The establishment of an independent State" will be a noble achievement, indeed. But cannot Congress do it? Have the Socialists got any scheme of direct action which the nation can be persuaded to accept in preference to Gandhiji's movements? The sponsors of the Socialist Groups will agree with me that in the interest of all concerned, the issues involved ought to be clearly elucidated so that they can make a convincing appeal to the intellect. The thought-confusion must go. So far as the theories of class war and confiscation of private property go, the Socialist claim in regard to these "vis-a-vis" Congress solution has got to be carefully examined. This examination will show that our differences are in no way of a fundamental character.

PARSI REFORMER'S VICTORY

Dr. Saher Elected As Trustee Of Parsi Panchayat

A seat on the Board of Trustees of the properties and funds of the Parsi Panchayat at Bombay, fell vacant on the resignation of Mr. J. B. Petit. As the amount of the funds runs into crores of ruppees, and as the Trustees hold a unique position and status in the Community, the election was regarded an important event.

At this election the Orthodox section were faced for the first time with real opposition from a new party called the "Reformers", "the Parsi Panchayat Reform Committee" was formed a few years ago, but represents a very influential section of the community.

ORTHODOXY ROUTED

At the election yesterday the Orthodov Party candidate Mr. Dadachanji, Solicitor, Fared rather poorly, as a strong opinion in favour of progressive views prevails in the Community. Dr. Saher polled 86 votes, while Mr. Dadachanji 44 votes.

DR. SAHER'S SUCCESS.

Dr. Saher's success at the election is mainly due to the strong support he received from enlightened, reformist section. He is a very popular figure in the Community. As a trustee of the large funds of the Parsi Panchayat he will carry with him the full confidence of the Community.

Officers For Congress Volunteer Force

Call For Trained Men For Training Camp

It is proposed to open a Officers' Training Camp shortly with a view to train up officers for the Volunteers for the forthcoming Session of the Indian National Congress.

The last date for applying for a place in the Camp is Sunday, 12th instant. Applications from only trained persons will be received. Selection will be made on the 13th instant.

The G. O. C. has appointed Sjt. A S Ekambar Iyer to be the Camp Commandant for the Officers' Training Camp.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE'S MEMBERSHIP

City Must Respond More Promptly

Through the Publicity Bureau of the Reception Committee:

The following is the further list of the Congress Reception Committee Members:—

871. Sjt Nanik G Motani,
872. Sjt Purushottam Mulji Kapadia,
873. Sjt Panchoo Nansey,
874. Sjt Purushottam Liladhar,
875. Sjt Purushottam Dayal,
876. Sjt Ramachandra Fanalal,
877. Sjt Raojeebhjai Patel,
878. Sjt Ranchorji H Desai,
879. Sjt Rasik S Vakil,
880. Sjt Rattansy Hirji,
881. Sjt Raamrao Purushottam Joshi,
881. Sjt Ramrao Purushottam Daftari,
883. Sjt Sonabhai V Patel,
884. Sjt Somabhai Hirachand,
885. Dr Shantilal Popatlal, M.B.B.S.,
886. Sjt S Narayan Iyer,
887. Sjt Vadilal Chotalal,
888. Sjt Vallabhdas Qiraj Khatav,
889. Sjt Vasanji Hirji,
890. Sjt Dattatraya Telang,
891. Sjt Vallabhdas Fulchand Motha,
892. Smt Pramila K Motha,
893. Smt Ratanbai Morarji Mulraj,
894. Smt Kusum B Mody,
895. Sjt Manmohandas Kalidas,
896. Sjt Mohanlal Manganlal Desai,
897. Sjt Manik Ram N Talpade,
898. Sjt Kantilal Nyalchand,
899. Dr M S Gour.

(To Be Continued.)

SUB-COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS

The following Sub-Committees of the Congress Reception Committee will meet to-day (Friday) the 10th instant at the Congress House.

Mess Sub-Committee 6 p.m. (S.T.)
Volunteer Sub-Committee 7 p.m. (S.T.)

Fort Ward Gives Lead

Candidates Compromise Among Themselves And Avoid Contest

B. P. C. C. Elections

With a view to avoid possible split and party feeling in the ranks of the Congress during the campaign of the election of representatives to the B.P.C.C., efforts are being made in Bombay to have uncontested elections in as many city Wards as possible.

Sequel To Sardar's Appeal

These efforts have been set on foot in view of the appeal made by Sirdar V. Patel, the Congress President, particularly to the Bombay Congressmen to maintain solidarity in the rank and help to make the next session of the Congress in Bombay a success.

So far, these efforts have proved successful only in the "A" (Fort) Ward where no less than 10 candidates had registered their name to contest for 5 seats. Thanks to the efforts of some Congressmen 5 of these candidates have been persuaded to withdraw their candidature so that the remaining 5 candidates may be returned to the B.P.C.C. uncontested.

KAMALADEVI ELECTED.

The names of the 5 candidates who are thus returned unopposed to the B.P.C.C. from the "A" Ward are:

(1) Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya (still in jail).
(2) Mr. Y. G. Karkera, (Socilist).
(3) Mr. Mulraj Karsondas.
(4) Mr. Bhagwandas Bhausar, and
(5) Mr. Gulabdas H. Broker.

EFFORTS IN 'B' WARD

A similar compromise is likely to be effected among candidates in "B" (Mandvi) Ward, and it is hoped that the immediate authorities will make an announcement in this connection on Friday.

So far as the other Congress Wards are concerned, there does not appear to be any chance of a compromise between the rival candidates and therefore, an election would be held; but it is confidently hoped that the candidates would try their best to conduct the election in the proper spirit avoiding party feeling.

'D' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Candidates For B. P. C. C.

The following candidates are contesting the election.

1. Sjt. Chandrakant S. Arnalkar; 2 Sjt. D. S. Babrekar; 3. Sjt. S. A. Brelvi; 4. Smt. Perinben Captain; 5. Sjt. A. V. Chaudhari; 6. Sjt. Kantilal Maganlal Desai; 7. Sjt. Chimanlal H. Desai: 8. Sjt. Navin Khandwala; 9. Sjt. S. K. Kombrabail; 10. Sjt. P. R. Lele; 11. Sjt. M. R. Masani; 12. Sjt. Harilal Mahimtura; 13. Sjt. K. D. Merchant; 14. Sjt. H. D. Mitra; 15. Sjt. K. F. Nariman; 16. Sjt. S. K. Patil; 17. Sjt. V. N. Patankar; 18. Sjt. Fulshankar H. Patni; 19. Sjt. Lalji Pendse; 20. Sjt. Ramdas D. Pratap; 21. Sjt. R. M. Rane; 22. Sjt. D. D. Sathe; 23. Sjt. S. D. Thakur; 24. Sjt. Kakubhai A. Vora.

'E' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Managing Council of the "E" Ward Congress Committee, the following were given to the candidates by the president by casting lots;

1. P. A. Parab, Aligatur; 2. B. P. Varman, Sword; 3. Ali Bahadur Khan Plough; 4. Purshottam Tricumdas, Lion; 5. H. Balaji Mirror; 6. K. Dashrath, Sewing Machine; 7. N. G. Jadhav, Bullock Cart; 8. R. M. Thakur, Palanquin 9. N. V. Nakhawa, Lock and Key; 10. G. Baloo, Horse; 11. R. K. Acharekar, Sun; 12. S. Noorali, Rose; 13. Majid Hakim, Tiger; 14. R. D. Hamand, Parrot; 15. H. D. Hakim, Scale; 16. A. H. Hassanaly, Engine; 17. S. H. Issack, Hat; 18. M. A. More, Camel; 19. H. Imam, Moon; 20. G. A. Garve, Dagger; 21. S. H. Sheikh, Spectacle; 22. Tyab Sheikh, Chair; 23. F. M. Pinto, Table; 24. H. E. Udmal, Tree; 25. Abdul Hamid, Victoria; 26. Ali Mahomed, Deer; 27. Hakim Ebrahim, Elephant; 28. S. V. Patil, Storch; 29. S. K. Pupala, Ship; 30. J. J. Choksey Safe; 31. G. Kapadia, Bell; 32. Miss Bachubai Wagle, Peacock; 33. S. K. Khule, Watch; 34. S. H. Daru Cycle; 35. Aktar Alam, Motor Car; 36. D. Modi, Snake; 37. Usman Ajad, Aeroplane; 38. Mahomed Jaffar, Umbrella; 39. Babu Sherif, Scissor; 40. V. A. Desai, Lantern; 41. Baburam Bhau, Gun; 42. A. R. Jaffar, Walking Stick; 43. M. Mirza, Match Box; 44. B. T. Desai, Dog; 45. K. B. Kubal Flower Pot; 46. M. H. Vakil, Tabala.

Out of the 46 candidates, Mr. Chilap and Mr. Balsaraf have withdrawn in favour of Mr. R. K. Acharekar.

A declaration was made on Thursday before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court by Krishnabai Gangaram Sherke, 20, stating that she had left the protection of her foster-father Vithaldas with a view to marrying a Mahomedan youth, son of Nasibunnisa with whom she was now living.

VAPEX
TRADE MARK
INHALANT
Breathing Passages Clear
Infection Overcome
Your Cold must disappear

The simple act of breathing the "Vapex" vapour from your handkerchief:—

Opens a way through the mucus-laden passages of nose and throat. Carries an active germicide into direct contact with the infected area. (Every cold is an infection and, therefore, dangerous.)

Always keep "Vapex" in the house so that you can use it at the first sign of a cold—that "stuffiness" which means that the germs are multiplying. Delay is dangerous. Use "Vapex" and Breathe.

Of all Chemists

ALEMBIC
NERVE-TONIC
for
VIGOUR AND ENERGY

WHITE LEPROSY
GUARANTEED CURE.
Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

The Best for all Tropical Fevers

It is a positive and sure cure for MALARIA Remitent and Intermitent Fevers which very commonly affects the people living in Swampy area. The Prescription of a Specialist.

C.K.S. "Pilton" BRAND
FEVER MIXTURE
C.K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
CALCUTTA.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

CURES MALARIA, INFLUENZA & FEVERS

PAR EXCELLENCE!
"I have tried it on many of my friends and found it a medicine par excellence especially in cases of severe type of Influenza and Malarial fever."—T. E. ANDERSON, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.

NO ONE CAN DENY.
"The sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly disputed even by the defendant's witness."—Justice M. H. W. Hayward, I. C. S., High Court, Bombay.

THE MASTER MEDICINE
FOR THE MILLIONAIRE AND THE MILLIONS
MADON SONS & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

Companies' Act Must Be Amended

K. R. Shroff Urges Overhauling Of Managing Agency System

"I wish there was some sure method by which the Exchange could ascertain the real financial position of companies listed on its board.

"At present, the published balance sheets are the only available authoritative means of information by which to judge the position and even that once a year. Besides they are very defective in their information.

"The Bombay Shareholders' Association has been continuously urging the importance of furnishing full information but hitherto to no avail. Vested interest will not budge. No improvement can be made in this direction unless and until the present exceedingly liberal and out of date Indian Companies' Act is amended fully and fairly. This Act has permitted practices, which have been very detrimental to investors."

With these remarks Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, moved the adoption of the Directors' report and accounts for the year ended 31st December 1933 of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association held on Thursday noon.

Mr. Shroff said:

Slow Improvement

"The year under review was better for trade and industry than the one previous to it, though improvement was rather slower than expected. Further improvement, specially of a more or less permanent character is entirely dependent upon rise in commodity prices in general and cotton in particular. Efforts are being made, all over the world to raise the existing low level by diverse artificial methods, currency included. Such devices, however ingenious or dictatorial cannot raise prices and bring back new comparative prosperity. Supply and demand, over production, under consumption, unemployment and low purchasing power must adjust themselves relatively to each other. Then alone will prices automatically reach that level which the world is wistfully looking for.

"Further, the prevailing violent fluctuating currencies are universally recognised as another undesirable element. It is, therefore, of vital importance to Governments all over the world, to strive hard for exchange stabilisation. As soon as international monetary stability is safely reached, it would be well for the Government of India to institute an independent and competent committee to inquire and advise on the ratio question which may in every way be most advantageous in the true interest of the country and thus set at rest all agitation on the subject.

Danger Ahead

"Sugar factories are rapidly increasing in India owing to large profits expected to be earned, the most potent reason being the continuance of the protective duty. Taking into consideration the prevailing situation of this industry there lurks a double danger. Firstly, there is that apparent disadvantage of over production. Secondly, a repetition of the mischievous agency system which has so universally been condemned in connection with the staple cotton industry. You are well aware how thoroughly has the Bombay Shareholders' Association pointed out the evils of that uneconomic system. Investors in shares of new companies should exercise wise judgment and precaution before investment.

"Further, aware as we are all that political peace is quite essential for our economic recovery, it is a matter of great satisfaction that Civil Disobedience is now formally abandoned. The strong measures adopted by the Government of India affected the chances of its continuance. It is satisfactory that for some time past civic commotion is greatly reduced, leaving trade and industry to take their normal course.

Bank Rate Reduced

Money was unusually cheap and unlendable owing to the depressed state of trade and continuous export of gold. The Bank rate dropped to new low level of 3½ per cent on February 16th of last year and it has remained so uptill now. Banks reduced their rate of interest on current accounts to 1 per cent from 1st January 1933.

"Government was able to borrow the required funds by weekly offerings of Treasury Bills and to dictate their own rate of interest under pressure of idle funds. The highest average rate paid on these Bills was 2 3/4 per cent and the lowest 13/16 per cent.

"Besides the easy and cheap money factor, the Government securities market was undouttedly helped by renewed confidence in the sound finances of Government. Market for these securities has considerably risen. Indeed a new record has been reached.

"Government lost no opportunity to take advantage of the prevailing condition in the security market by raising successfully during the year three rupee loans, two bearing interest at 4 per cent and one at 3 1/2 per cent. The well organised and properly conducted security market in Bombay has helped the Government in no small measure to reduce their annual interest obligations.

Demand For Investment

"The rise in value of Government securities, the consequent lower yield of interest, combined with a huge amount of idle money, created a demand for investment in industrial shares. Brisk dealing was soon noticed in steel, cement and hydro-electric shares. They were favourite speculative counters. The steel and cement industries have no doubt definitely improved. There was a steady buying for investment in Railway and Bank shares. Insurance shares also attracted greater attention of investors.

"Tata Iron ordinary advanced during the year from Rs. 36½ to 58¼, deferred from Rs. 159 to 237½; Indian Cement from Rs. 190 to 317½; Tata Hydro from Rs. 138¾ to Rs. 163¾; Tata Power from Rs 783¾ to 1,052½; Bank of India from Rs. 100 to 107½; Bank of Baroda from Rs. 76 to 100 and Central Bank of India from Rs. 19 to Rs. 25.

"Unfortunately, cotton textile industry made no progress whatever. Undue Japanese competition was more severe than before. It made it quite difficult for Mills in Bombay to make any profits, inspite of the extensive propaganda for the use of Swadeshi cloth and a number of mills were compelled to close their doors.

"It is really surprising that Japan can sell cloth cheaper than our mills, considering that Japan has to buy its raw cotton from India. This is partially due to efficient and cheap Japanese labour and up-to-date machinery but mostly to the depreciated "yen." Our local mills, as you are all aware, run on uneconomic lines, owing to the faulty and expensive system of management. It is now generally admitted that the Managing Agency system requires to be thoroughly overhauled in the light of altered circumstances. It is a matter of great regret, however, that no step is yet taken in this direction.

Failure Of Bull Operator

"The failure of one of the bull operators, outside our control, and beyond the pale of the Exchange, it was apprehended, would cause panic during August settlement. Fortunately the setttlement passed off smoothly without a single failure.

"But an extraordinary and unexpected situation entirely beyond our control was again created during September. It was reported on or about 18th September that the firm of Currimbhoy was in financial difficulties. Under the pressure created by bulls unloading Fazulbhoy shares declined from Rs. 27½ to 19¼, Indore Malwa from Rs. 312½ to Rs. 280, Pearl from Rs. 158-3/4 to Rs. 97½, Crescent from Rs. 43-3/4 to Rs. 35, Pabaney from Rs. 85 to Rs. 65 and Bleaching from Rs. 171¼ to Rs. 150. There was a temporary reaction on the strength of the report that negotiations were in progress with the Nizam State to tide over the difficulties. But on 25th September, a day memorable, in the Stock Exchange annals, it became known that the negotiations had fallen through. As a consequence, further heavy liquidation began on the makrt of which the immediate effect was a sharp fall in prices. Fazalbhoy shares further declined to Rs. 130, Indore Malwa to 250, Pearl to 70, Crescent to 28-3/4, Pabaney to 35 and Bleaching to 115.

Undesirable Step

"Some members and several operartors approached me with a request to exercise my emergency powers to close the market forthwith a view to arresting the fall in prices. But such a step was not desirable in the interests of the bull operators. They most be given opportunity to minimise their losses, by liquidating their holdings against short covering

"When liquidation becomes inevitable it is generally deemed best to let it take its course and die out as quickly as possible. It is futile to arrest it is order to support prices when the fall is natural and justified by the prevailing circumstances. When a panic prevails and all kinds of difficulties are unreasonably imagined and apprehension and alarm take possession, and irrational utterances are made it is highly advisable to close the market forthwith for a brief period in order to re-establish public confidence and check the swiftly spreading contagion of fear.

"In this connection Mr. Richard Whitney, President of New York Stock Exchange very wisely says: —'When prices decline drastically amid heavy trading and public excitement, there always have been and always will be those who imagine that closing the Stock Exchange would provide a helpful remedy. To this view, their fears of financial losses and even of business insolvencies very humanly urge them. But such an attitude loses sight of fundamental economic principles.'

"Subsequent events have amply justified the decision I took. Prudential measures thus specially taken avert a crisis of the character just related.

"The next day 26th September all forward dealings were suspended and remained so till 11th November. Meanwhile the payment for October settlement was extended to November and thereafter to December.

Relief To Members

"With a view to meeting the crisis, a scheme was framed affording some immediate relief to the members involved in it. A Special fund was created towards which all working members, whether interested or not in the dealings of Currimbhoy group, voluntarily consented to contribute month after month for their future mutual benefit. The scheme was approved of and adopted at a general meeting of the members held on 28th October, only three members dissenting. The formation of this fund to the extent of Rs. 2 lacs greatly facilitated the settlement it also helped to stimulate the business on the Exchange by reviving confidence. The large turnover on the Exchange during the last six months thus clearly confirms the wisdom of the scheme.

"Our Exchange may take reasonable pride in the service it rendered to the public. It was unprecedented but in every way successful. This requires not only detailed knowledge of the facts and judgment based upon profound experience but it requires a great deal of courage to do those things which are right, regardless of any effect it may have on the business of the Exchange.

Referring the Currimbhoy group he said:—

"I cannot help feeling that the criticism which has been levelled against the Exchange for not removing the scrips of the Currimbhoy group long before the crisis from forward list, is not well founded. I attribute its inaccuracy to lack of that knowledge of its practical work. To this class of ignorant critics, the work of the Stock Exchange is mysterious, though it is not so to those fairly coginsant of it.

Clearing House Figures

"In the first place, they should know that the scrips other than those of Fazalbhoy Mills could not be considered speculative as would be seen from the Clearing House figures I give.

	Purchases	True sales	Short sales.
Fazalbhoy	4,000	2,600	1,400
Indore Malwa	2,530	650	1,880
Pearl	2,000	1,250	750
Bleaching	1,760	1,200	560
Pabaney	930	830	100
Crescent	1,455	1,445	10

"These figures reveal the fact of the market for Indore Malwa being oversold. The company's financial position was strong enough. Necessarily the bona-fide shareholders were, in no way anxious to part with their holdings. Its price was well maintained at the high rate of Rs. 280. But those, who had first hand early knowledge of the failure of the negotiations then going on, took advantage of it by making short sales on an unprecedentedly large scale, which was wholly unjustifiable. Under the present rules, our Exchange has no power to investigate the matter and punish those who play such deceit.

False Statements

"You are well aware that after the crisis of the Currimbhoy group, unfounded, exaggerated and false statements concerning the financial position of Central India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. and the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd. were widely spread. The result was a violent and unjustifiable decline in prices. Before the crisis, the Central India (Nagpur) was quoted at Rs. 320 and the Swadeshi at Rs. 250. As the rumours spread prices declined as low as Rs. 215 and Rs. 140 respectively. Thanks to great vigilance and judicious maintenance of a free and open market they were soon quoted as high as 275 and 200 respectively. As the trend of the market seemed to support the rumours, it was likely that even men of experience and otherwise sound judgment believed practically everything they heard. Some went to the length of suggesting the removal of these scrips also from the forward list. But the Exchange refused to take any such absurd action, being fully aware of its serious responsibilities. It is of course always easy for persons without responsibility to urge hasty action upon those, who are charged with it.

"I wish there was some sure method by which, the Exchange could ascertain the real financial position of companies listed on its board. At present, the published Balance Sheets are the only available authoritative means of information by which to judge the position and even that once in a year.

"Besides they are very defective in their information. The Bombay Shareholders' Association has been continuously urging the importance of furnishing full information but hitherto to no avail. Vested interests will not budge. No improvement can be made in this direction unless and until the present exceedingly liberal and out-of-date Indian Companies' Act is amended fully and fairly. This Act has permitted practices, which have been very detrimental to investors.

"The investing public will be interested to know that London and New York Stock Exchanges have adopted extensive protective requirements in listing securities. The New York Stock Exchange requires each company to agree to inform its Committee any change in the general character or nature of its business, to notify immediately if it or any subsidiary or controlled company should dispose of any property, to publish periodical statements of earnings in the form agreed upon with the Committee and to furnish on demand such reasonable information concerning the Company as may be required.

"It has also assumed powers for the removal of officers of Companies who prove unworthy of guilty of anethical conduct. Besides these, there are many others.

Effective Proposals

"Is Government will and ready to give our Exchange such powers for the protection of investors? Our Exchange is prepared to formulate effective proposals, which are sure to meet with strenuous opposition from vested quarters.

"They are so blinded by their selfish interest that they forget the good that we try to achieve in the general interest of the public. The ultimate aim and purpose of every requirement of rule of the Exchange is to give

(Continued on page 10).

Little's Oriental Balm

Try Also Little's Oriental Soap, for "Soft-as-velvet" skin. Rs. 1/6 p. doz.

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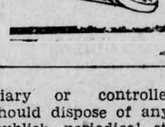

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Latest Commercial News

FURTHER RISE OF 19 POINTS IN N. Y. COTTON

Profit-Taking Absorbed By Good Speculative Demand

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER VERY STRONG

Steady Tone In Grains, Linseed And Rubber

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

On Thursday, the sterling dollar crossrate moved with an erratic tendency. The sterling franc crossrate ruled easy.

TWO-SIDED FLUCTUATIONS IN N. Y. COTTON.

The New York cotton market was erratic and price fluctuations were quick and two-sided. Profit-taking caused a small decline at first but a sharp rise in silver and grain prices imparted a very bullish tone to the market later in the day.

SUBSTANTIA RISE IN SILVER.

Gold improved a little but silver witnessed a substantial rise.

VERY STEADY TONE IN GRAINS.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled very steady, on bullish weather reports. Chicago oats and rye were fairly active. Argentine Linseed was quiet but steady.

RUBBER QUIET AND JUTE SLIGHTLY EASY.

Tin was very steady. Rubber was quiet. Jute was slightly easy.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES STRONG.

The London Stock Exchange showed a cheerful disposition to-day while Giltedged securities were strong. The New York Stock Exchange presented a better tone.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, Aug. 9.

Previous closing	13.63
To-day's opening	13.62
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	13.82
Difference	+.19

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 232
April-May	Rs. 240

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, Aug. 9.

Previous closing	7.14
To-day's opening	7.17
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	7.13
Difference	—.01

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 9.

After yesterday's sharp rise the cotton market to-day moved in an erratic trend. Early part of the session was characterised by profit-taking but later prices advanced on bullish weather cables and outside demand. Thereafter the market maintained strength due to a rise in silver and grain markets.

Business in October option commenced with a loss of one point at 13.62 and on further support prices advanced by 8 points but later profit-taking and quietness in the Wall Street reduced values October recording 13.55 i.e. a decline of 8 points from the previous closing. At this level trading became active with good speculative demand following strength in silver prices and the market moved with an upward trend October option gaining 12 points over the previous close.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.82 with a rise of 19 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 9.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (13.24/13.21) 13.61/13.62
December (13.39/13.36) 13.81/13.78
January (13.44/13.43) 13.86/13.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 9.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.91) 7.16
American December (6.89) 7.14
Egyptian October (8.48) 8.66
Egyptian November (8.51) 8.69

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 9.
10-0 p.m.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery fluctuated between Rs. 236-4 and Rs. 237-4 at night. The rate at 10-0 p.m. was Rs. 237-2.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934-35	July-Aug. 1934
10-30	236	232
12-30	237	233
2-30	236/4	232/4
4-30	236/12	232/12
	April-May	July-Aug.
Highest	237/8	233/8
Lowest	235/4	231/4

ROOM RATES.

Ready.
Superfine 239
Fine 236
Fully Good 234
Good 232

Notices demanding goods for 3240 bales were issued to-day and survey on 480 bales was held in the Room of the Association.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Aug. 9.

Previous closing	5.05 1/2
To-day's opening	5.05
To-day's closing	5.09

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug. 9.

Previous closing	5.05 11/16
To-day's opening	5.05 3/8
To-day's closing	5.07 3/4
Difference	+.02 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 9.

Previous closing	76.34
To-day's opening	76.34
To-day's closing	76.28
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 9.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 505 3/8 which moved in an erratic tendency. Fluctuations early were narrow with a downward trend but later the rate appreciably improved to 5.07.

The sterling dollar crossrate finally closed at 5.07 3/4.

The Franc opened at 76.34 and declined to 76.28

The sterling Fanc crossrate closed at 76.28.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 9.

The market was steady

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	20 15/16d.	21 7/16d.
Forward	21d.	21 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 9.

Gold (£6-18-0 1/2) £6-18-1

BULLION

London, Aug. 9.

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 13/16d.) 20 15/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-18-0 1/2) £6-18-1

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 9.

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 9.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.75) 5.75
New York on Bombay (38.12) 38.12
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/4) 0.95 1/4
London on Milan (58.65) 58.65
London on Shanghai (1-4 5/16) 1-4 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 9.

The local silver market was very much animated late at night following bullish cables from New York and prices suddenly advanced by a rupee. The market opened steady at Rs. 59/2, 59/3, and 59/4 and advanced on firm Shanghai and London advices. Further rise in prices was witnessed late at night when silver reached Rs. 60/9, 60/10 and 60/11 following bullish cables from New York.

Gold moved within a range of 1-2 anna, prices opened steady at Rs. 34/5, 34/5/6 and 34/5/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 9.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 75 3/4 and December at 76 1/2 and advanced on bullish weather news.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 9.

Prices in the Chicago wheat market opened steady with Sept. at 1.09 1/2 and December at 1.12 and advanced on bullish weather reports but later declined on profit-taking and general selling.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug. 9.

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 33 and advanced in sympathy with the grain market. Prices however eased on scattered selling.

Rye opened steady with December at 94 7/8. Trading was fairly active.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug. 9.

The Argentine linseed market ruled with a quiet but steady undertone and prices were quoted at about yesterdays closing levels, with September at noon at 15.11.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 9.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£227 1/4 buyers £227 1/2 sellers) £228 7/8 buyers £229 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£10 3/4 buyers £10 13/16 sellers) £10 13/16 buyers £10 15/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 3/4 to £32 1/4) £31 3/4 to £32 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
The next sale will take place on Aug. 13

JUTE

Crop July-Aug-Sept. (£14 5/8) £14 1/2 buyers.
Dundee August (£16 3/4) £17
Lightening August (£15 3/4) £16

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/16) 7 3/8 paid and buyers.
Oct-Dec. (7 5/8) 7 5/8 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept. (£13) £12 7/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept. (£12 5/8) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept. (£11 1/4) £11 1/4 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal Sept. (10) 10 1/8 sellers.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Moderate Business In Coals

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

Jute shares ruled firm and large volume of business was reported. In coals there was moderate business at steadily advancing rates. Cottons were a turn better. Teas were unchanged. In miscellaneous, India General Navigation ordy advanced further. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 89/8; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 99/8; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 105/12 small lots; 4 per cent loan 1943 106/2 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 117/1; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/12; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/9; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds 1935 104/5 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1435; Imperial conty 347 small odd lot.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan pref 100; Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 94/8; Shahdara Delhi Sharanpur Light 132.

Cottons:—Bengal Luxmi 55 small lot; Bowreah ordy 251/8; Dunbar ordy 132; Kesoram ordy 4/2; New Victoria pref 4/12.

Coals:—Bansdeopore 8; Bengal 243/8; Burrakur 13/12; East Indian 17/8; New Beerbhoom 12/14; Pench Valley 36; Raneegunge 33/4; Standard 25/8 small lot.

Jutes:—Agarpara pref 121; Albion 247 small lot; Alliance 340 small lot; Anglo India 383/8 small lot; Bally 181; Barnagore 156 small lots; Belvedere 373 small lot; Birla ord 10/12; Birla pref 109 small lot; Budge Budge 334 small lot; Clive 31 small lot; Dalhousie 361; Dalta 367 small lots; Fort William 278 small lot; Ganges 281/8; Gourepore 507; Howrah 53/1; Kamarhatty 553; Lansdowne 153; Lansdowne pref 122; National 24/12 small lot; Nuddea 35/4; Orient 216/8 small lot; Presidency 6; Reliance 77/4; Standard 345 small lot; Union 461/8; Karanpura Development 10/12; Benares Electric 13/4; Bengal Telephone old issue 16/4; Bengal Telephone pref 15; Indian Iron and Steel 6/10; British Burma petroleum 3/10; Tataghur paper defd. 7/10; Midnapore Zemindary 66/8 small lot; India General Navigation ordy 97.

Teas:—Eastern Cachar 10/12; Hisimara 45/8; Hoolungoorie 427/8; Jullibari 16/6; Sonai River 23/12; Texpore ordy 11/12.

Rubber Shares:—Kundong 3 point 25 cts; New Serendah 3 point 32 1/2 cts; Pajam 2 points 45 cts; Parit Perak 2 point 95 cts; Sungei Ramal 2 point 12 cts; Tepah 2 point 47 1/2 cts.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 9th August 1934.

REVIVAL OF INTEREST IN SHARES FULLY MAINTAINED

GILTEDGED SECURITIES AND KAFFIRS VERY PROMINENT

Tin Higher On Improved American Demand

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

On the Stock Exchange, the recent revival of interest was fully maintained and throughout the day the general tone continued good. Giltedged Securities, leading industrials, Argentine rails and gold-minings, particularly Kaffirs, all were very prominent again.

In commodities, wheat and cotton witnessed good business, but ruled easier in sympathy with American advices. Tin was higher on improved American demand.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 9.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 9.
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally animated. Giltedgeds were very firm. Mining shares were strong and active. Industrials were generally firmer.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 3/4) £80 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105) £105 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/8) £111 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 3/8) £115 3/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 3/8) £104 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 3/4) £114

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 9 1/8) dol 9 3/4
International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 5 1/4
Musical Industries (26-6) 26-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (38-9) 38-9
Imperial Chemical Defd. (35-7 1/2) 35-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-9) 8-9
Woolsworth New Ord (102-0) 103-0
Swedish Match (6-7 1/2) 7-3
Dunlop Rubber (45-10 1/2) 45-10 1/2
University Ordinary (20-1 1/2) 20-1 1/2
Ford Motors (32-6) 32-6
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/4) £6 1/4
British American Tobacco (118-9) 120-0
Camera 'A' (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (126-6) 128-6
P and O S N Co. Defd (15-6) 15-9
Distillers (88-10 1/2) 88-10 1/2
Bredrurd Dyers (12-6) 12-6
British Celonese (11-0) 11-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-9) 65-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-7 1/2) 46-7 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-9) 9-3
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-6) 10-6
Inter Nickels (24 1/8) 24 3/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 9.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/2) £80 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/4) £93 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/2) £106 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108) £108 1/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-6) 27-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (43-0) 43-0
Donaro Tea (57-6) 57-6

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-6) 25-6
Gula Kelampong (26-1 1/2) 26-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (37-1 1/2) 37-6

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (60-0) 61-3
Burma Corporation (12-4 1/2) 12-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (16 3/8) 16 3/4
East Rand Proprietary (48-3) 48-10 1/2
Rand Mines (140-0) 141-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (33-10 1/2) 33-10 1/2
Anglo Persian (45-7 1/2) 46-3
Burma Oil (76-0) 76-0
Mexican Eagle (7-9) 7-9
Shell Transport (46-3) 46-3
Royal Dutch (£20 1/4) £20 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 9.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 27 3/4) dol 28 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 3/8) dol 11 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 33 1/4) dol 34 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 82 1/4 ex div) unquoted.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Weekly Weather Report: Conditions generally similar to last week. East is favourable while West is most unfavourable. Drought has intensified north Texas where the crop has deteriorated and topfruiting. Picking is beginning because of premature opening. In Oklahoma growth has been stopped with some plants dying. There has also been much premature opening and topfruiting in West Central belt. Low lands good.

U. S. Government of Agriculture's Crop Report as on 1st Agust:
(With Comparisons of previous report).

1934 indicated crop 9,195,000 bales; condition 60.4 per cent; yield per acre 160.9 lbs; ginned 100,000 bales.

1933 indicated crop 12,314,000 bales; condition 74.2 per cent; yield per acre 198.4 lbs; ginned 171,000 bales.

1932 indicated crop 11,306,000 bales; condition 65.6 per cent; yield per acre 149.67 lbs; ginned 71,000 bales

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 8

July	15.10 plus 10
August	15.11 plus 10
September	15.26 plus 15

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 8-8-34	60000	82000
Receipts yesterday 8-8-34	6000	13000
Exports to date 8-8-34	62000	145000
Stock at Ports 3-8-34	2408000	2996000
Stock at Interior Towns 3-8-34	1134000	1178000
Stock at Liverpool 3-8-34	956000	825000
Visible Supply 3-8-34	5293000	6476000
Quantity in Sight 3-8-34	29000	61000
Quantity out of Sight 3-8-34	22000	52000

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

(Messrs Gangadhar Waman and Co.)
Indore, Aug. 8

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per mani of 6mds Bengal

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18 19
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Jawar Rs. 10 11
Bajara Rs. 14 15
Tuar Rs. 17 19
Linseed Bolt Brown Rs. 24 26
Lintal Rs. 15 18
Oil cakes Rs 15 18
Moog (Green) Rs. 14 17
Moog (Black) Rs. 10 12
Ajavan Rs. 16 18
Dhana Rs. 20 25
Chilies Rs. 120 134
Cottonseed Rs. 10
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 78 85
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 70 78
Cotton Broach per candy of 784 lbs. Opening 227
Cotton Broach per candy of 784 lbs. Closing 228/4
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs 7/8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs 2/12
Tea rates per lb.
Lipton 8 as. to 1/4, Bharmal 7 as. to 1/7
Brook Bond 9 as to 1/12, Chandari Brand 8 1/2 as to 1/10
Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 30
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 110
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 139
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (Ord) 112
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (Pref) 102
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 80
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 20
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 5
100 Binod Mills Ltd 112
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co Ltd 40
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 1/8
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 24
10 Lukumchand Jute Ltd 14
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1

Bullion:—
Gold bar per tola 35/8
Silver per 100 tolas 56/4

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, August 8.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	5
Amer. Power and Light 5 per cent. P. A.	12
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	6
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	49
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per cent. P.	16
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5dol. Pfd.	38
Electric Bond 6 per cent. Pfd.	41
Consolidated Gas	28
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel. and Tel.	110
Western Union Telg.	34-1/2
Radio Corp.	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	42
New York Central	21-1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	15
Erie R. R.	13
Pennsylvania R. R.	22
Union Pacific R. R.	93
Great North Pfd.	13
National Distillers	18
Hiram Walker	24
Distillers Seagram	12
Amr. Tobacco B.	75
Dupont de Nemours	83
Canadian Pacific	14
Budd. Mfg.	5
Bethelehem Steel	27
United States Steel	34
American Smelting	35
Noranda Mines	42
Int. Nickel of Canada	24-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	11-7/8
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	39
International Harvester	26
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	21
General Motors	28-7/8
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N. J.	43
Philips Petrol	15
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12
Atlanti Refining	24
Socony	13-1/2
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	12
Eaton Mfg.	12
Chase Bank	25-1/4
National City Bank	23-1/4
Sun Life of Canada	350
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	20
General Foods	29
National Dairy	16
Remington Rand	10
Amr. Locomotive	18
Alaska	21

Market rallied moderately influenced by sharp rise in Cotton.

Gen. Motors sales for the month of July 100,000.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

	bales
Khandesh	168
Central India	185
Barsi-Nugger	199
Hyderabad-Gaorani	57
Berar	319
Central Provinces	771
Dhollera	447
Rajputana	58
Sind-Punjab	301
Broach	322
Compta-Dharwar	1,307
Western-Northerns	598
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	221
Persians	179
Egyptians	138
East Africans	1,536
Total Cotton	6,106
	cwts.
Wheat	5,419
Linseed	4,025
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	178
Gingellyseed	793
Poppyseed	210
Groundnuts	6,131
Castorseed	1,177
Rice	15,596
Myrabollams	161
Mowraseed	1,333
Gram	1,076
Joowar	260
Barley	45
Bajree	1,975
	Tons
Coal	666

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 26/1; Highest Rs. 26/5/6; Closing Rs. 26/5.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/14; Highest Rs. 27/2; Closing Rs. 27/1.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 17/9; Closing Rs. 17/10.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 24/7/6; Highest Rs. 24/8; Lowest Rs. 24; Closing Rs. 24/3

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 27/9/6; Highest Rs. 27/13; Lowest Rs 27/7/6; Closing Rs. 27/11.

The impending signature, as a result of the negotiations in Berlin of the Anglo-German Exchange Agreement, enabling German manufacturers to pay in sterling for goods purchased from Britain, is forecasted by newspapers. The signature is expected to enable Lancashire to resume the export of cotton yarns.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST 9th.

President Van Buren, Benson, New York.
Nimoda, Edward, Cardiff.
Cariguano, Cosulich, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

AUGUST 9th.

Havildar, Harrison, Calcutta.

AUGUST 10th.

Trifels, Feldstadt, Hamburg.

LOADING.

AUGUST 9th.

Steamer Cariguano for Java.
Steamer Nizam for Java.
Steamer Ranchi for London.
Steamer Bankura for Busrah.
Steamer Vita for Busrah.

S S President Van Buren.—The F F Campbell & Coy's steamer President Van Buren, arrived in harbour on Thursday from New York, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nimoda.—The Messrs. Luis Dreyfuss Coy's steamer Nimoda arrived in harbour on Thursday from Cardiff with ballast.

S S Cariguano.—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Cariguano, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Triceste, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

S S Havildar.—The T M Coy's steamer Havildar sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Trifels.—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Trifels, will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

EXHIBIT IN ABORTION CASE

Magistrate's Order To Expunge It From Proceedings

ALLEGED FABRICATION

"This is a fabricated document introduced to support the story of the complainant", said Mr. Kanuga, when he asked that the copy of an alleged history sheet of the case of Mrs. Maisie Dargevitch tendered by Dr. Belau should be expunged from the record of the proceedings, in the case in which Mrs. Maisie Dargevitch charged her husband Henry C. Dargevitch and Sister Harrison, a Nurse, with causing abortion and alternately with abetment, before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, third Court, Bombay, at the resumed hearing on Thursdav

DOCUMENT EXPUNGED.

The Magistrate ordered the document to be expunged and all evidence relating to it also to be expunged from the record of the proceedings, as he held that it was not a copy of the alleged history sheet of Mrs. Maisie Dargevitch shown to the witness by Dr. Parakh.

Dr. F. Parakh had denied that he had given an interview to Dr. Belau and also stated that he had never kept a record of the history of the case of Mrs. Dargevitch, and characterised the document as an entire fabrication.

RETAINED IN COURT.

Mr. Kanga for the complainant made an application that the document should be returned to Dr. Belau as it had been expunged from the record of the proceedings.

Mr. Kanuga said that he had no objection to its being returned to Dr. Belau, but pointed out that since this was, according to him, a fabricated document it should be retained in Court.

After hearing the complainant's advocate the Magistrate ordered that the document be kept in Court.

COMPANIES' ACT MUST BE AMENDED

(Continued from page 9).

its best necessary help and protection to the helpless investing public.

"In conclusion, I wish to emphasize once more my view in the light of past experience, and with full knowledge, that the errors of the past should not be repeated, that it is most dangerous to placard a security from the forward list simply because it is highly speculative. This is, so far as the Exchange is concerned, not a matter of opinion but principle and is supported by the experience of the older Security markets of Europe.

"It seems to me, that any amount of arguments and statistics will never convince those, who do not wish to be convinced, but I trust all fair minded persons will appreciate and agree with the force of the arguments I am now urging in public interest.

Subject to any questions which you may wish to ask me, I now beg to move:—

"That the Director's Report and the Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1933 be received and adopted."

The report was adopted.

Bullish Bureau Attracts Operators

VERY HIGH TEMPERATURES OVER WESTERN BELT

Realising Well Absorbed

GOVERNMENT COTTON COMING IN MARKET

Bombay, August 8.

The New York cotton futures market opened firm on drought reports and advanced further on Bureau report construed bullish and general buying.

BUREAU REPORT

The official American Bureau report was as under:—

Production 9,195,000 Bales.
Condition 60.4 per cent.
Yield 160.9 lbs. per acre.
Ginning 99,536 Bales.

CROP CONDITION

The crop estimate was smaller than general expectation by about 2 lakh bales. It is said that crop in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas has suffered considerably owing to excessive heat while crop in the East Belt is better. Since the compilation of the official report crop in the Western Belt has suffered owing to excessive heat but the official comment states that if weather improves there will be some improvement in yield in Texas and Oklahoma.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with October 13.21. This was the lowest level for the day and operators were awaiting the Bureau report. The report was considered very bullish and was followed by active outside speculative buying and a rise of 50 points was recorded over the previous close and October delivery reached the highest level 13.68. At this level there was some realising which was well absorbed and the market closed at a net rise of 47 to 43 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 45 points at 13.75c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 48 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 48 points at 13.63c. per lb.

On Wednesday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices with a hesitant feeling. There was some pre-Bureau outside short covering. Later on there was trade calling and short covering on good New York advices. Heavy general buying followed the bullish Bureau report together with straddle buying. Prices reacted slightly before the close on profit-taking. Days range was 31 points and the market closed at a net rise of 24 to 27 points. Middling Ameridan spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 7-15d per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was also firm and closed at a rise of 11 to 8 points. At the close October was 5.41, January 5.41 and March 5.41.

EKYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was also active with an improved buying. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 14 points and spot Sakel cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.66. Uppers futures advanced 22 points and spot cotton prices improved 2 points at 7.45d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady and Sakels closed at a rise of 4 points while Ashmouni futures advanced 2 to 6 points.

ADVANCE CHECKED.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—The Bureau has confirmed about the average guess of the private estimators and in face of the continued bad weather since the compilation of the Report the action of the market was somewhat disappointing; the figure however must be construed as bullish. With Government holdings hanging over the market, some of which seem to have been released on the advance, and with the anticipation of hedge selling the advance was checked. We however believe that now the Report is known trade which has been holding off fearing a larger estimate will be inclined to enter the market. The drought in the Western Belt remains unabated and reports are already to hand of serious deterioration and shedding. We have recently seen the result of the drought in the wheat areas which has caused a disaster and though cotton is a tropical plant and better able to withstand excessive heat and lack of moisture, with a continuance of the drought we might easily see the same calamity in the Western Belt. We advise purchases on any setbacks.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 13.68 plus 50 (1-25 p.m.)
Lowest 13.21 plus 09 (10 a.m.)
Liverpool October highest 7 20 plus 32 (5-16 p.m.)
Lowest 6.89 plus 01 (10-1 a.m.)

Messrs Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York: Crop deterioration has continued since Bureau; favour buying distants.

New York: Estimate considered about correct; large operators buying; looks higher; continuation of present weather would be injurious.

Liverpool: Report lower than expected; advance accentuated by general bullish feeling.

Liverpool: Report is smaller than expected and with drought continuing Western Belt, think market may go somewhat higher but would only buy if market declines as Government cotton appears.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Ginned 99,536. Production 91,95,000. Condition 60.4. Yield 160.9. Bullish.

Liverpool: With continuance drought, Bureau interpreted bullish. Looks higher.

Liverpool: Report is considered very "bullish" We recommend buying. The weekly weather report says conditions during the past week have been unfavourable.

Liverpool: Bureau about 2,00,000 bales below general expectations and weekly weather indicates further deterioration since.

New York: Crop deterioration since Report was compiled, should create bullish feeling.

New York: While may be some reaction from to-day's advance, regard Government estimate very bullish and expect considerably higher prices.

New York: Crop outlook for 15 cents. Market absorbs profit-taking sales very well.

New York: Further deterioration since 1st August prompting renewed outside buying.

New York: Crop deterioration has continued since Bureau. Favour buying distants.

New York: General buying due to bullish Government Report, continuance of drought and very high temperatures over the Western belt. Realising well absorbed. Not much Southern selling. Further temporary advance possible.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cables dated 8th instant:

From Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool (7-24 p.m.):

"Consider Report bullish particularly in view of unfavourable weather since its compilation."

From New York: (1-40 p.m.)

"With small crop expectation do not look for any setback except temporary reactions due to liquidation until drought in west is relieved."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

Bureau report considered bullish but crop movement will soon be heavy speculative demand is not sufficient to sustain the market. American Government is anxious to sell 2,000,000 spot cotton. We continue to favour selling on bulges bearing inflation.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:

9-15 a.m.: Excessive heat continues in Western and Central Belts. Light to moderate rainfall in Eastern Belt. Western generally fair; all balance of entire belt partly cloudy.

7-35 p.m.: Bureau more bullish than expected. Recent advance despite lack of trade and speculative support, expect prices to be maintained and probably higher unless crop conditions greatly improve.

Weekly Weather Report: Mostly favourable East and decidedly unfavourable West.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 8.

October 1934	.. ..	13.63+45
December 1934	.. ..	13.78+45
January 1935	.. ..	13.86+47
March 1935	.. ..	13.94+44
May 1935	.. ..	14.02+44
July 1935	.. ..	14.07+43
Middling Spot	.. ..	13.75+45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 8.

October 1934	.. ..	13.62+48
December 1934	.. ..	13.77+48
January 1935	.. ..	13.81+48
Middling Spot	.. ..	13.63+48

NEW YORK.

New York, August 8.

New York 10-55 a.m.—		
October 1934	.. ..	13.29
December 1934	.. ..	13.42
January 1935	.. ..	..
New York Noon Call—		
October 1934	.. ..	13.25
December 1934	.. ..	13.39
January 1935	.. ..	13.45

LINSEED OILS.

London, August 8.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Aug. sellers 20/10-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Sep/Dec. sellers 21/7-1/2.

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

East: Generally fair, thundershowers in afternoon.
Central: Partly cloudy and hot.
West: Partly cloudy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug 9

On Wednesday London silver prices advanced 1/8d to 20 15/16d. New York silver futures advanced 100 points. Shanghai Exchange opened to-day at 1-4 9/16 and closed 1-4 5/8 after improving to 1-4 11/16. The local silver market again ruled firm to-day on active speculative buying but later on there was some realising. Prices opened at Rs. 59-2 and rose to Rs. 59-8, but later on declined to Rs. 59-4. Gold market was also fairly active with an improved buying.

Ready silver	59	3	6
September settlement	59	4	0
October settlement	59	5	0
Ready gold	34	5	3
September settlement	34	5	6
October settlement	34	6	0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug 8

Spot silver 48 plus 5/8c
September 49.00 plus 1.00c
December 49.35 plus 0.95c
Tone: Firm.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 8.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Aug. sellers 27/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug. sellers 27/9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. sellers 29/6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, August 8.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/3.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, August 8.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-3/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 8.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	.. ..	.. 20-15/16
Forward	.. ..	.. 21

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 8.

Gold bars Fine per oz.. £6-18/0-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 8.

T. T. London on :—		
Berlin	.. ..	.. 12.89
Amsterdam	.. ..	.. 7.43-3/4
Brussels	.. ..	21.43-1/2
Madrid	.. ..	.. 36.82
Milan	.. ..	.. 58.5
Berne	.. ..	15.42-1/2
Paris	.. ..	.. 76.34
Prague	.. ..	.. 121.18
T. T. London on New York		
Closing cross rate	..	5.05 11/16

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 8.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
August 1934	..	7.16+24
September 1934	..	7.15+25
October 1934	.. 6.89	7.14+26
November 1934	..	7.12+26
December 1934	..	7.12+26
January 1935	.. 6.87	7.13+27
February 1935	..	7.13+27
March 1935	.. ..	7.14+27
April 1935	.. ..	7.13+27
May 1935	.. ..	7.13+27
June 1935	.. ..	7.12+27
July 1935	.. ..	7.12+27
Middling Spot	..	7.15+04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 8.

SAKELLARIDIS :—		
October 1934	.. .. ..	8.61
November 1934	.. ..	8.64
December 1934	.. ..	8.67
January 1935	.. ..	8.71
March 1935	.. ..	8.76
May 1935	.. ..	8.81
F. G. F. Spot	.. ..	8.66

INDIAN COTTON,

Liverpool August 8

BROACH :—		
Fully Good (Good Staple)	..	5.32
Fine (Good Staple)	.. ..	5.47
Superfine (Good Staple)	..	5.62
C. P. OOMRA :—		
Good (No. 1 Staple)	.. ..	5.42
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	.. ..	5.57
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.72
BENGAL :—		
Good	.. .. ..	3.52
Fine	.. .. ..	3.62
Superfine	.. .. ..	3.72
SCINDE :—		
Good	.. .. ..	3.72
Fine	.. .. ..	3.82
Superfine	.. .. ..	3.92

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 8.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	6,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	10,000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 9

Following a rise of 45 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 235-8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 235 on long liquidation. Later on there was some buying by Japanese firms and professional operators were buying. Outside operators were buying call option due August 21st at a premium of Rs. 2-12. There was absence of offerings and prices advanced to Rs. 237-6. The undertone of the market was good.

Liverpool market opened steady at a rise of 3 points. The local market ruled quiet and prices were quoted Rs. 236/6. Towards the close there was some buying and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. Rs. 229
Broach A/M Rs. 237
Oomra D/J Rs. 206/12
Bengal D/J. Rs. 150.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug 9

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G:—					
Bengal U P	...	145	141	138	133
Panjab	...	145	141	138	133
Rajputana	...	145	141	138	133
Oomra No. 3	210	207	205	201	...
C P No. 1	222	219	217	213	...
C P No. 2	215	212	210	206	...
Broach No. 2	...	235	232	230	228
Punjab-Ame	...	242	239	237	235
Surat	...	295	292	289	286
Rajpipla	...	293	290	287	284
Navsari	...	297	294	291	288

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

44 Mithabhai Nathoo Dhulia 194
500 Toyomankwak Amad 235
100 K. Devchand Naswana 136 1/2
100 B. Maheshwari Itola 233 3/4
105 A. H. Diyal Kotkapura 142
100 A. H. Diyal Hansi 142
50 S. Karamshi Dhamangaon 186 1/2
135 N. Manilal Shegaon 199
115 N. Manilal Nandura 201 1/2
100 N. Manilal Ellichpur 206
75 A. Damodar Jampodhpur 181 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 9

Bengal Superfine	157/60
Bengal Fine	148/50
Bengal F G	143/45
Sindh-Punjab Fine	148/50
Sindh-Punjab F G	143/45
Wardha-Hingt	216/18
Nagpur/Savner	216/18
Pundhurna	207/209
Yeotmal	206/208
Arvi	204/206
Ellichpur	204/206
Amraoti-Berar	201/202
Khamgaon	201/202
Mulkapur	197/99
Khandesh	194/96
Jalna/Sailu	197/99
Burwah/Sanavad	206/208
Broach Fine	231/34
Punjab/American	237/42
Punjab/American mix	229/32
Combodia	287/92
Miraj/Sangli	227/32
Compta Good	232/37
Bagalkot	207/212
Kampala	369
Busoga	367
Jinja	336
Manza	357

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Aug. 9. Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesn	168	282,643
Central India	185	228,314
Barsi and Nagar	199	178,742
Hyderabad-Gaorani	57	50,701
Berar	319	459,793
Central Provinces	71	115,922
Total Oomras	999	1,316,115
Dholera	447	146,158
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	58	59,812
Sind-Punjab	301	186,001
Broach	322	331,549
Coompta & Dharwar	1,307	79,851
Western-Northerns	598	55,587
Cocoanada	221	475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	179	41,556
Persian	476	2,250
American	...	26,384
Egyptian and African	1,674	180,444
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	6,106	2,435,394

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 2nd Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	660	376,416
Japan & China	2,588	1,057,204
Coast Ports	58	20,538
Up-country by Rail	...	122,064
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	20,390
Total	3,306	1,596,612

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Aug 9

Cotton Broach A/M	28	0	0
Cotton Monthly	6	0	0
Silver Shravan	0	15	0
Silver Bhadarva	1	8	0
Gold Shravan	0	3	3
Gold Bhadarva	0	6	3
Linseed September	0	5	0
Linseed May	0	12	9
Wheat May	0	6	9
Castorseed May	2	14	0
Groundnuts March	3	4	0

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 8

September 1.09 plus 7/8c
December 1-11 3/4 plus 1 1/8
May 1.14 5/8 plus 1

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 8

October 79 —1/8d
December 77 3/4 plus 1/8d
March 79 5/8 —1/8d.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug 9

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Aug-Feb
Selling T T 1/6 March-July
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Aug-December 35.
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 August-January
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Feb/March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 266 1/2
Banks selling T T 264 1/2
Banks buying T T 262 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 570
Banks buying D D 580
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 102 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 93
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.05 3/8 8th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 9/16 9th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 9th instant
Java/London 7.38 3/4 8th instant
London/Paris 76.34 8th instant
London/Belgium 21.43 8th instant
London/Switzerland 15.42 8th instant
London/Italy 58.65 8th instant
London/Berlin 12.89 8th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 8th instant
London/New York 5.05 11/16 8th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.43 1/2 8th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £6-17-10 7th instant £6-18-0 1/2 8th instant
Silver London Ready 20 13/16 7th instant 20 15/16 8th instant
Silver London Forward 20 15/16 7th instant 21 8th instant
Silver New Ready 48.00 7th instant; 49.00 8th instant
London discounts 3 mos 13/16 per cent 7th instant 13/16 per cent 8th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 per cent 7th instant 1 1/8 per cent 8th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, August 8.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	105
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952, ...	104-3/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	113-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135
National Bank of India ..	49
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8

SEEDS.

London, August 8.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug./Sep. sellers £11-5-0.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-12-6.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £13-0-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-10-0.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-2-6.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 8.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-13/16 per cent. to 0-13/16 per cent.
Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, August 8.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-3/4
Yellow Metal	34
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	13-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	227-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 8.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7-1/2 sellers.

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-15-3.
S. S. Arabia Rs. 4-0-9.
S. S. Himalaya Rs. 4-1-3.
S. S. Nawab Rs. 4-1-6.
S. S. Ranee Rs. 4-0-9.
S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 4-0-9.
Shipment July Rs. 4-1.
Shipment Aug-Sept. Rs. 4-0-9.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 4-0-6.
Java spot F. 8.70.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Mill Shares Active On Rise In Cotton

POWERS FIRM BUT CEMENTS AND STEELS QUIET

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

The local Share Bazar opened one hour late owing to the annual general meeting. Following a sharp rise in raw cotton, the market was expected to show some good improvement but except mill shares, other sections were quiet but steady with irregular price movement.

Mill shares were active with some speculative support but old bulls were securing profits which checked any market rise in prices. There was a fairly good enquiry for Tata Power shares which recorded a rise of Rs. 1/2 but Andhra shares improved Rs 2 8. Cement shares were quiet and at the close prices show small losses while Tata Steel shares fluctuated within a narrow range with a limited business.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 9

Bombay Dyeing	761	757	760
Century	266	267	266
Central India	235	233	236
Colaba	103	102	
Kohinoor	158	159	163
New Great	137	138	
Simplex	82	81	
Swadeshi	177	176	178
Bundi	32	31/8	
Indian Cement	402	398	399
Tata Steel Defd	281	278	281
Tata Steel Ord	71	70/12	70/8 70/14
Bombay Steam	303	302	
Bombay Burma	451	448	450
Tata Hydro	146/14	146	
Andhra	1476	80	1477
Tram	146		

TEXTILE MILLS Rs As

Bombay, August 8.

100 Ahm. Advance	275	10
500 Bom. Cotton	78	12
250 Bombay Dyeing	760	0
250 Bradbury	101	4
100 Century	266	14
100 Central India	236	14
100 Colaba	102	8
100 Coorla	96	4
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	325	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0	1-9
100 Elphinstone	0	12-0
100 Finlay	92	8
100 Gokak	151	4
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	113	12
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	63	12
100 Kohinoor	163	2
250 Laxmi	707	8
100 Madhowji	9	12
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	1230	0
250 Model	56	8
50 Mysore	85	0
200 New Great	138	2
100 Osmanshahi	62	0
100 Phoenix	285	0
25 Sassoon Silk	43	12
1000 Sholapur	2825	0
50 Simplex	81	14
100 Swadeshi	178	2
100 Swan	43	12
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1332	8
1000 Western	758	12
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	97	8
25-50 Central	29	12
500 Imp. F. Paid	1430	0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	355	0
50-100 India	111	4
5 Union	4-15-6	
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	31	8
70 Gwalior	91	8
250 Indian	399	6
40 Katni Def.	1276	4
100 Katni Ord.	341	4
75 Okha	163	2
10 Punjab	21	0
100 Shahabad	348	2
70 United	88	12
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	8
15-75 New India	34	8
200 Oriental	3750	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	2
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	160	0
1000 Andhra Valley	1480	0
10 Ajmer	9	3
50 Bombay Tram	146	4
100 Bom. Suburban	143	12
10 Broach	11	0
100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	195	0
100 Surat	173	12
100 Tata Hydro	146	14
1000 Tata Power	1118	2
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	872	8
100 Amr. Patty	122	0
100 C. Province	92	0
100 Dhon. Baramati	89	0
100 Gujrat	72	0
100 Mandra Bhon	91	0
100 Pachora Jamner	84	0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	94	0
500 Tapty Valley	765	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	21	4
30 Tata Steel Def.	281	4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	70	12
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	185	0
50 Belapur Sugar	214	6
250 Bom. Steam	302	8
125 Bom. Burma	450	0
50 Bom. Burma Conty.	148	2
8sh. B.B. Petrol	3	10
50 Bom. Telephone	97	4
100 Ind. Bleaching	135	0
100 Ind. Radio Df.	552	8
100 Ind. Radio Ordy	527	8
1000 Port Canning	582	8
15 Scindia	9	9
30 Tata Construction	82	12
25 Tata Oil	20	0
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322	8
6 p c Bombay Steam	291	4
7 p.c. Bom. Trams	83	0
5 p c Central India	468	12
7 p c Katni 1st	130	0
7½ p c Punjab Cement	14	0
7 p c Tata Hydro	135	10
7½ p c Tata Power	1372	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173	2
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	147	0
5½ p c Tata Mill	17	8
7 p.c Vishnu	640	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 9

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/7/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/9
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/9/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/14
5 per cent 1945-55 Cash 116/15

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/6
4 per cent 1934/37 100
4 per cent 1943 105/15
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/10
5 per cent 1939/44 108/10
5 per cent 1940/43 109/11
5 per cent 1935 102/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/11
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 104/5

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110

Note: Business for 28th August Settlement commenced to-day and prices were 1 anna lower than the current settlement.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool
Liverpool New York October 141 at Cross Rate 5.05 1/2
Bombay Liverpool:
Broach A/M 1935 237 Liverpool May 1935 7.13 Rs. 73 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay New York:
Broach A/M 1935 237 New York May 14.02 Rs. 71 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.05 1/2

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 8

Broach J/A opening 221 highest 221 lowest 219 3/4 close 219 3/4

Broach A/M 1935 opening 228 3/4 highest 228 3/4 lowest 227 3/4 close 227 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 199 1/4 highest 199 1/4; lowest 198 close 198

Bengal D/J opening 146 1/4 highest 146 1/4 lowest 145 close 145

BEFORE BUREAU

Broach A/M opening 228 highest 228 1/4 lowest 227 3/4

AFTER BUREAU

Opening 235 highest 237 lowest 234 1/2 close 236 3/4

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Aug 9

Following easier London advices the local linseed market ruled quiet to-day despite a rise of 10 to 15 points in Argentine linseed. In the local market September linseed opened at Rs. 7-4 and improved to Rs. 7-4-3 on scattered buying. At this level professional operators were unloading and prices declined to Rs. 7-3-6. May linseed was quoted at Rs. 6-12-6. September wheat opened to-day at Rs. 4-2-0 and improved to Rs. 4-2-6 on local buying. May delivery was quoted at Rs. 4-7-9. Closing quotations were as under:—

Linseed September	7	3	6
Linseed May	6	13	9
Wheat September	4	2	6
Wheat January	4	7	9
Wheat May	4	8	0

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug 8

September 1.80
December 1.86
March 1.90-01
May 1.95

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1934

Karachi Sensation

Prominent Afghan Residents Arrested

Suspects Include Former Afghan Consul In Karachi .

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Aug. 9.

The Karachi Police have arrested three prominent Afghan residents in Karachi, under instructions from the Government of India. The arrested persons include Agha Abdul Ghafoor Khan, formerly Afghan Consul in Karachi. They are detained in the Karachi District Prison, under the Foreigners' Act, pending enquiries by the Political Branch. The arrests have created quite a sensation here.

KELKAR FOR ASSEMBLY?

New Nationalist Party To Contest Elections At Important Centres

POONA, Aug. 9.

Mr. M. S. Aney interviewed by the "United Press," prior to his departure by the Deccan Queen this morning, said that the New Nationalist Party hopes to contest the Assembly elections at important centres.

Their point will, he said, be to see that as many candidates as may oppose the so-called "Award" are elected.

It is reported that Mr. N. C. Kelkar has been persuaded by Mr. Aney to contest a seat from the Maharashtra.—United Press.

Maulana Shaukat Ali Asks Muslims To Select Best Men

MORADABAD, Aug. 7.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in a statement issued to the Press, to-day from Moradabad, states:—

"The all-India Muslim Unity Board was to have met on August 5 at Lucknow to choose Muslim candidates for the Assembly election as far as possible from every section that makes up the Unity Board.

"The Khilafat Committee has so far sent the names of Syed Murtaza Sahib Bahadur, M.L.A., and Mr. Abdul Latif Faruqui from Madras, Nawab Mohd Ismail Khan, Acting Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University, Aligarh, from the seven cities of the United Provinces, Maulana Shaukat Ali from the Rohilkhand and Kumaun divisions, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani from Agra and Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majid from Karachi.

"The Unity Board will elect candidates from different provinces on August 19, at Lucknow and issue a manifesto to the electorate. The Board desires all sections of Muslims to choose and elect best Muslims for election so that reactionary and selfish groups may be ousted.

The Muslim Unity Board is not a camp follower of the Congress but welcomes the efforts of the Congress Working Committee in not opening the question of the Communal Award and trying to make a better pact to satisfy all communities."—United Press.

SCHOOL HEADMASTER GETS ONE YEAR R. I.

GUJRANWALA Aug. 8.

Mr. Mohmmed Hussain, late Headmaster of Municipal High School, Nazirbad who was prosecuted on charges of embezzlement of school funds was sentenced by the Additional District Magistrate to one year's imprisonment.

An appeal against the conviction and the sentence has been filed and he has been enlarged on bail by the Sessions Judge.—United Press.

CRIMINAL APPEALS

Interesting Points In Law

HYDERABAD (Dcn.), Aug. 9.

Can a High Court entertain an appeal from the judgment of one of its judges sitting at the Criminal Sessions? What are the provisions in this connection in the Charter of High Court, granted by the Nizam?

Answers to these questions are contained in a 'firman' published, in which the Nizam approves of the findings of the Judicial Committee that a full-bench of the High Court has no power to entertain such an appeal, as there is no provision for this, either in the Criminal Procedure Code of British India or in Hyderabad Code, which is based on it.

This issue arose from appeals preferred by the Government and accused in a case of rioting and murder, which occurred in 1925 in the Gomawaram Jagirdari, in which one accused, named Mahomed Osman, was sentenced by the Criminal Sessions of the High Court to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and remaining eight accused were acquitted.

Osman appealed against this conviction, and Government against the acquittal of the remaining accused, but the Divisional Bench before whom the appeal came for hearing, doubted whether they had the power to entertain the appeal and since it was the first of its kind in Hyderabad, referred it to the Full Bench for a ruling on the appeal.

APPEAL REJECTED.

Their Lordships sitting as a Full Bench, however, gave differing judgments, but by a majority, decided that the appeal could be heard by the Divisional Bench. Thereupon, the Divisional Bench rejected the appeal of Osman and accepting the appeal of the Crown sentenced the five remaining accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. The latter as well as Osman, thereupon, appealed to the Judicial Committee, who upheld the contention that no appeal could lie against the judgment of the Sessions Judge at the High Court and accordingly confirmed the sentence on Osman and quashed the conviction of the remaining accused.

H.E.H. the Nizam in the course of a 'firman' signified his acceptance of these findings.—A.P.

SUICIDE OR MURDER?

Popular Army Officer Found Dead

CAWNPORE, August 9.

Captain R. Carr, R.A., Commanding Gunnery Battery 77, was found dead by his servants with bullet-wounds in the head.

He leaves behind him his widow and two children, who are now in England. He was 34 years of age. Captain Carr and his wife were popular figures here. He was taking very active interest in S.P.C.A. and Boy-Scout movement, and was also trying to bring about healthier understanding between the East and the West. He returned from England only a couple of days ago.

The funeral takes place this evening.—A.P.

POSTAL SERVICE IN BIHAR

Enquiry Committee Examines Three Witnesses

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Aug. 8.

The Postal Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. L. Pasricha has been holding sitting here since yesterday, when they examined three witnesses, namely, Rai Bahadur Jayanand Kumar Deputy Post Master General Mr. S. P. Sarbadhikari Assistant Post Master General and the Post Master of Patna.

Mr. Sarbadhikari opposed reduction in number of Assistant Post Master Generals and said that the R.M.S. and postal division could not be efficiently controlled by one man.

Rai Bahadur Jayanand Kumar thought that the work of the R.M.S. and Post Office was alike and regarded the demand for a dead-letter office in Bihar as based on sentimental grounds.

He opined that the number or postal Superintendents could be reduced by enlarging their jurisdiction, the percentage of such reduction being 50 per cent. He was against reduction in the number of Assistant Post Master Generals. He thought that the system of recruitment to lower division from among the postmen had not worked well.

NOT AFRAID OF CONGRESS

LUCKNOW, Aug. 8.

"The Taluqdars of this province are very optimistic of the result and it will not be an easy job for the Congress candidate to win the polls in any constituency," says Kunwar Guru Narain Talukdar Maurawn Estate and the Honorary Joint Secretary of the British Indian Association in the course of a statement to the Press regarding the Taluqdars and Zamindars attitude towards the forthcoming Assembly elections."

While characterising the rumour that the Landholder's Party is afraid of the Congress Party in the Assembly which has gained currency in certain interested circles, as groundless he informs that the British Indian Association under the leadership of Raja Sir Rampal Singh is taking a lead in this matter and that there will be no seat left which will go without being contested by the Taluqdars and Zamindars.

Kunwarshahile concluded:—"We are meeting on August 12 to chalk out a scheme. Let the public know that the landed aristocracy of Oudh is perfectly certain that no amount of pressure and force will mislead their tenants.

"Their relations with them are paternal and eternal."—United Press.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF SURAJUDDOWLA

Went By Taxi To Give Battle To Clive At Plassey

CALCUTTA, August 9.

"I am Commander-in-Chief of Nawab Serajuddowlla. I was on my way to Plassey to give battle to Lord Clive" said Santosh Kumar Bhattacharjee, recently discharged from Ranchi Lunatic Asylum, standing in the prisoners's dock at the Fifth Presidency Magistrate's court when placed on trial for non-payment of Rs. 14 taxi fare.

A pleader in the court remarked that by a strange coincidence the Court building belonged to Nawab Serajuddowlla.

A distant relative of the accused paid the taxi hire and took charge of Bhattacharjee, who was discharged.—A.P.

Mr. Noor A. Haveliwala has passed this year's B.Sc. (Tech.) examination of the Manchester University in the first division. Mr. Havelivala, who is Daoody Bohra, hails from Surat and is a B.Sc. of the Bombay University and a Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim scholar. He is specialising in Traction (Railway Branch).

MOVE TO GET REDRESS

Hindus Perturbed Over Opening Of Beef Shops

GUJRANWALA, Aug. 8.

As reported already Hindu feelings are perturbed over the recent opening of beef shops here.

To consider the situation a large number of Hindus of different schools of thought met together last evening at Brahm Akhara.

After considering the situation in all its bearings it was decided to form a Board of 11 representative gentlemen to adopt such measures, to get redress for the Hindus, as may suggest themselves to them.—United Press.

CONSTABLES SUSPENDED

D. I. KHAN, Aug. 8.

Two Hindu constables Suraj Parkash and Baldev have been suspended on account of alleged connection with the Congress.—United Press.

STIR AMONG U. P. CONGRESSMEN

Govt. To Take Action Against Village Workers?

LUCKNOW, Aug. 9.

Speculation is rife that a crop of prosecutions under Section 124 A. will be launched by the local Government against Congressmen who are now working in the villages.

A stir was caused in Congress circles when closely following the arrest of Mr. B. N. Varma Ex-Secretary Jhansi Municipal Board under Section 124 A, Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Secretary of the District Congress Committee and Director of the Charka Pracharak Sangh was arrested under the same Section. More arrests are expected.—United Press.

LUCKNOW U. T. C. OFFICER DEAD

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

The death has occurred of Captain S. K. Mukherjee D. Sc. Reader in Botany and Officer Commanding "B" company of the 3rd U. P. Battalion Lucknow University Training Corps on Sunday last, at the King George's Medical College six days after an operation of appendicities by Capt. Nigam.

Amongst other the funeral was attended by Justice Wazir Hussein, Dr. Paranjpye, Messrs. A. P. Sen, C. B. Gupta. A meeting was held in the Bennet Hall of the Staff and students of the University under the presidency of Dr. Paranjpye, Vice-Chancellor Lucknow University to mourn the loss of Capt. Mukherjee and sympathise with the deceased's bereaved family.—United Press.

Security Demanded From Lahore Paper

LAHORE, Aug. 8.

Under the Indian Emergency Powers Act 23 of 1931, a security of Rs. 2,000 has been demanded by the Punjab Government from the keeper of the Virjanand Press owned by Mr. Jagatnarayaha a Prominent Congress Worker for printing in July last a number of Shanti Hindi monthly articles entitled "Virbala Mary" by Mr. Shail Bala B.A.

The publisher of the Magazine is also called upon to deposit Rs. 500 as security within a fortnight.—United Press.

Bullish Conditions In Cotton Market

Immediate Future Depends On Weather Conditions In Texas And Oklahoma

From Our Market Correspondent

The first U.S. Government Bureau Report, estimating the condition of the American Cotton Crop 60.4, indicated production of 91,95,000 Bales and proved about two lac bales smaller than average expectation.

The Report was considered very bullish as since the compilation of the above figures, the crop has suffered in the West Belt owing to excessive heat. The Weekly Weather Report issued on Wednesday indicates further deterioration.

As a result of the bullish report there was extensive speculative buying and short-covering in both New York and Bombay Cotton Markets and a rise of 2-1|2-dollars per bale was recorded in the American Cotton, while the Indian Cotton prices advanced by Rs. 8 per candy in Bombay.

Immediate Future.

The immediate future of the market entirely depends upon the weather in Texas and Oklahoma. Trade is unwilling to follow the rise, owing to the small demand for cotton manufactured goods.

It is believed that producer's pooled cotton will be offered on all advancing markets and after three weeks there will be steady increase in hedge-selling, and the market will be called upon to absorb Southern-selling.

It remains to be seen whether there will be wild speculative activity to absorb a large portion of the crop and will spinners come in to buy at higher prices.

Feeling Still Bullish.

The general feeling is decidedly bullish and prices are likely to be maintained and probably higher unless crop conditions greatly improve. It is a very difficult task to form any idea about eventual weather and to form any opinion about the trend of cotton prices, virtually amounts to predict weather conditions over the Cotton Belt.

We have a small acreage and with unfavourable weather in the West Belt the crop has suffered considerably. The estimated yield is 160.9 lbs. per acre as against the ten years' average yield of 177.1 lbs. The main question is as to the figure which the market discounts. Excessive heat and lack of moisture can easily create a calamity in the Western Belt, but we advise cautious purchases only on good declines, as any improvement in weather will induce heavy unloading on an unwilling market, resulting in sudden drops.

Kanara Peasant Landless & Homeless

EFFECT OF NO-TAX CAMPAIGN

Relief Committee's Appeal To Public To Rise To Occasion

The Secretary of the Kanara Relief Committee, Kanara, writes:

The Council of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee appointed a committee with Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, as Chairman, Sjts. S. R. Haldipurkar, and R. S. Hukkerikar, as the Secretaries to inquire into the distressed peasants of Kanara who were suffering on account of losses in movable and immovable property of attachment and and forfeitures and to devise measures for relief.

Five members of the Committee toured through the affected areas for a fortnight making enquiries as to the acrege and the value of the lands forfeited, the extent of losses in movable property, the cattle which the sufferers now possess and other relevant particulars. The members submitted their report at the meeting of the Committee at Belgaum on the 2nd instant having carefully considered that report, the Committee has issued the following statement and appeal:-

EFFECT OF NO-TAX CAMPAIGN

"Ankola is a sea-coast taluka in the Kanara district. The population of the taluka is about 38 thousand scattered over 88 villages. About half of the lands belong to Land Lords, the remaining half is owned by peasant proprietors—all living in villages—who cultivate their own land.

The Nadvars and the Vakkals, the two communities which actively participated in the No-tax movement have nothing to fall back upon except agriculture. Hardly any of the members of their families are in Government or other services or engaged in private trade. They cultivate their own land or lands taken on lease, stock rice, cocoanut and gul necessary for their consumption, sell the surplus and buy other necessaries of life.

About eight hundred of these farmers took part in the No-tax Movement of 1930, but as truce came off early there were no serious losses. More than 400 farmers took part in the No-tax Movement of 1932. The natural consequences followed, namely, attachment of all movable property including cattle, confiscation, forfeiture and sale of lands; as also of homes in cases where they were situated on land liable to revenue.

AFTER FORFEITURES

During the last three years 1932-33-34, these farmers have been slowly reduced to a state of destitution. They have never any margin to fall back upon, but formerly they lived above want, depending upon their industry and toil. But when their lands were forfeited about the middle of 1932, they were not allowed to reap their crop for the next year. They drew on the stock of the rice that they had saved

During 1933 they sold or pawned what little valuables they possessed, and in the beginning of 1934, even these resources were exhausted and had to have recourse to loan of rice for sheer sustenance. During all this time they got a little help by way of relief but it was too meagre to help them substantially. It was only in June 1934 that some of them could commence cultivating new lands as tenants.

DESTITUTE FARMERS.

However, the condition of the destitute farmers to-day is hard. The situation can be eased only when they get their crop this year, even though it will be insufficient to tide them over the next year. The farmers are in a sort of uncertain economic fear, not knowing what will happen. They bear all their miseries cheerfully, but this year has been the worst for them. Cattle have died for want of fodder. Valuables and trinkets have been pawned or sold, and the farmers have nothing to fall back upon except what may be given to them as assistance by any outside agency till they get the crop of their present cultivation.

Siddapur.—The talukas of Sirsi, Siddapur, and Yellapur lie in the upghats of North Kanara. Their mainstay is betelnut gardens, growing cardamums and pepper as well. Once very rich and prosperous, these talukas are to-day in a very miserable condition, on account of reasons some of which are enumerated in the famous report by Mr. Collins, a Government Survey Officer. These three talukas participated in the 'No-Tax' movement of 1932. But the most widespread suffering was in Siddapur.

The population of the Siddapur taluka is 33,379 spread sparsely over 440 villages situated in valleys and hills. The total revenue due is Rs. 1,48,823. The population in the rural lies in the groups of few families at distant places. It requires 15 years' labour to build up a good betelnut garden and if left uncared for even for a few years, the garden deteriorates. These gardens require some kind of labour all through the year. The garden produce is the main money crop. But owing to a sudden fall in prices during the last 4 years the peasants had to endure hardships, which culminated in the economic 'No-Tax' campaign of 1930-31. The Government thereupon granted some concessions. But these have failed to meet the situation.

APPEAL.

Here is a colourless yet correct picture of the suffering and destitution of our very kith and kin. Many of the families once rich and prosperous are to-day in utter penury battling with hunger and facing an uncertain economic future. Many of the once independent and industrious peasants are to-day helplessly struggling in enforced idleness being rendered landless and homeless.

Anything like rehabilitation of these suffering peasants is for the present an impossibility as it may require lakhs. What the Committee contemplates is but a serious attempt to enable those helpless families to earn a living by their own labour. This means that they must be supplied with food and clothing where necessary till they get this year's crop, that some of them must be given cattle and seeds, that some should be settled on suitable lands, that in cases where families have lost their all and where there are no earning members they should be ensured to get their living. All this means money and not less than one lakh of rupees would be required if anything like a fair attempt is to be made.

DUTY OF KARNATAK.

This is but a high and humanitarian purpose. The burden in these days of depression is heavy no doubt, but primarily Karnatak has to bear it. It is the sacred duty of every Kannadiga whoever he might be, to rise to the occasion and see that the naked are clothed, the hungry are fed, the forlorn are shltered, and the helpless are put on their way. Karnatak has quite recently given to the cause of our downtrodden brethren, the Harijans. They have as well responded to the quake-stricken Bihar; will they not hearken to the distressed brethren nearer home? And if Karnatak does its duty, will not its neighbours respond with characteristic charity?

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